

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LAMETON CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM: A ROYAL SHOOT.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

There has been a discussion as to how many words are necessary to make oneself conversationally intelligible to one's fellow-creatures. It is said that what is called "the courier language," consisting of six hundred, is the least one can get on with. One rather doubts, however, whether our own population of the lowest class has so large a vocabulary. If it has, its constant use of the word "sanguinary" (in two syllables) is inexcusable. Some people are not so particular about repetition as the neophyte in literature, who will employ a league-long periphrasis rather than the same word. A good deal of the conversation of the tea-table among humble folks consists of "says I's" and "says he's." Some folks, on the other hand, who possess a large vocabulary, do not make use of it. I have known learned persons who utter but few words, and those very brief ones, such as may be described as *porker-verba*—grunts. To others, again, a wealth of words is worse than an empty treasury. Some of our modern authors seem to delight in concealing their thoughts—and sometimes the want of them—in such a wilderness of verbiage that one wishes they were confined to the "courier language." In public speaking, command of language is a very different thing from fluency, a fatal gift not confined to Hyde Park orators. "A general consensus of opinion" is the Parliamentary substitute for "it is agreed"; and "on the present occasion," for "now." It may be eloquence, but it is tedious. In general conversation there are few things more objectionable than a rounded sentence, the end of which you are aware of long before the speaker comes to it. We "wish we were behind him with a bradawl."

The report of the discovery of a letter from Pontius Pilate to the secretary of Tiberius having turned up naturally produced great excitement. No State document could possibly be more interesting. But, unhappily, a more transparent imposture could not have been devised. To find Pilate describing Galilee as "a hotbed of active Liberalism" is a little too steep in the way of anachronism. "Bill Stumps, his mark," was a better antiquarian forgery. One of the best hoaxes in this line was the inscription said to have been found on the corner-stone of an old house at Banbury—

Seogh Srev ereh weisume vah!  
Lah sehs so otreh nos llebdnas  
Regni freh nos guires rohyas  
Ganoed lryd ale nifae esots soryc  
Rub nabot es rolik co caed ir.

Quite a number of learned heads had to be laid together before it was discovered to be the local nursery rhyme, "Ride a Cockhorse," etc., read backwards. Nothing delighted archaeologists more than making fools of one another. Stevens, who had no love for Gough, scratched on an old chimney-slab, in appropriate characters, "Here Hardnut drank a wine-horn dry, stared about him, and died." It really has an old-world ring about it. Poor Gough bought the thing, lectured upon it before the Society of Antiquaries, and had it engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Artists, of course, are constantly taken in by specimens of "old masters"; and, on the other hand, have rejected genuine specimens with scorn. In literature, this latter kind of mistake has not often been made, but a rejected contributor, maddened by his wrongs, once copied out "Samson Agonistes," christened it "Like a Giant Refreshed," and sent it on his usual round to the magazines. It was declined by various editors; and some of them (which shows the danger of that practice) gave their reasons. One thought it "too sensational"; another that it was disfigured by Scotticisms (this was, of course, before the Kailyard craze set in); and another offered to publish it "if the author contributed forty pounds." The whole affair seems uncomplimentary to Milton. The *Leicester Herald* once published "the Dutch Mail," with the announcement that it had arrived too late for translation. Sir Richard Phillips, its editor, thus confesses how it came about—

One evening before one of our publications, my men and a boy overturned two or three columns of the paper in type. We had to get ready some way for the coaches, at four in the morning, required four or five hundred papers. After every exertion, we were short nearly a column, but there stood a tempting column of "pye" on the galleys. It suddenly struck me this might be thought Dutch. I made up the column, overcame the scruples of the foreman, and so away it went.

From the Harvard Committee's report on the system of teaching in the preparatory schools of America, it would seem that they have many of the defects of our own. What, it says, but a sense of repulsion can arise in minds craving the stimulus of interest "from long nauseous, because to them unintelligible, draughts from Emerson, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and Walter Pater"? We teach very little English in even our preparatory schools, but what we do teach is equally wanting in this "stimulus of interest." Where we have immensely improved of late years is in the relations between boys and masters. An interesting correspondence upon the subject has lately appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is possible that ushers in small schools may still be the unhappy class they used to be; but, generally speaking, there has been a great change for the better both in the position and character of assistant-

masters of all kinds, and, in consequence, in their relations with the boys, which resemble what used to exist between private tutors and their pupils as regards geniality, with the addition that some knowledge is imparted on one side and received upon the other. As for the old pompous pedagogue, he has become almost as rare as the plesiosaurus.

Whistling is, I see, being cultivated in the Board Schools of the United States. Of course, they whistle patriotic tunes—"Yankee Doodle," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and so on. I suppose it would be thought a sign of Jingoism and the war-fever if "Rule, Britannia," were whistled in our Board Schools. But to teach the young idea to whistle would be at least as beneficial as some things in their curriculum. It is quite curious how this habit has decreased in country places, perhaps because on ten shillings a week one can have no heart for whistling, but also partly, no doubt, from the universal use of tobacco. The shepherd pipes, but not in the pastoral way. It is curious that the American girls are said to whistle better than the boys; it used to be almost entirely a masculine habit, also a convenient method of making assignments. "Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad," was as full of reality as romance. It is by no means every man, however, who can whistle, and it was, no doubt, one who failed in it who said that folks whistled for want of thought. One would like to have the blackbird's opinion on that subject.

Whatever may be our political opinions, we must all admit that there is no one among modern politicians who interests himself more about our native literature and men of letters than Lord Rosebery. His speech at Edinburgh the other day was a particularly happy one in the well-merited tribute it paid to Professor Masson. Still, there were little sins in it, in my humble opinion, both of omission and commission. Of the latter sort was surely that suggestion that nobody has read the Professor's "Life of Milton" all through—a feat, too, which his Lordship seemed to have little hope would be performed by future generations. What a mistake it would have been thought if in presenting a picture and bust to Spenser, the chairman had observed, "Most of us have 'thumbed' and dipped into the guest of the evening's 'Faerie Queene,' but I shall not sail under false colours by saying I have read it through!" Not having the gift of prophecy, he could not have foreseen that Lord Macaulay and Leigh Hunt would accomplish this, but yet it would not have been considered laudatory if he had added, "Nor do I believe that future generations will go one better." After all, Lord Rosebery may, however, have intended a compliment. His sin of omission was that among the Professor's merits he failed to speak of the geniality and kindness of his disposition. There is more than one established author who has reason to thank him for his first lift over the stile, while if it is really true that Scotchmen are deficient in humour, the case of the Professor is a proof that this, at all events, does not hold good of those who have lived in England, though (to use his own words) he has "done that very unusual thing in a Scotchman—gone back again." Let us try to hope that Lord Rosebery meant to indicate by venturing on those remarks on the "Life of Milton" in the author's presence, what a kind-hearted fellow the Professor was. I know some authors who, though they call themselves philosophers, would have thrown their slippers at him.

It is a sad thing to be ignorant, but it is noble to confess it. How is it one obtains a special jury? I ask, like Miss Rosa Dartle, for information, though I know I shall get it by the post, couched in various contemptuous forms, within twenty-four hours, from better instructed persons. However, that is better than paying six and eightpence for it. My curiosity has been aroused by the author of a book with an unpronounceable name, who is said to have demanded this luxury in a civil action. He wanted his jury to consist, among others, of four authors—which is intelligible enough; of four publishers—which seems inexplicable and contrary to nature; and, "if possible, a Laureate." How many Laureates does he suppose there are? He must be confusing them with the poets who think they ought to be Laureates, in which case he would have a large choice indeed. It surely cannot be a very common luxury, for if a defendant could always get a box full to suit him, plaintiffs would have no chance. If one were accused of a breach of promise of marriage, for instance, everyone who has a large acquaintance knows at least a dozen fellows (though they don't know that we know it) who have been as near as a touch to being in the same predicament, and who would bring us off with flying colours. In criminal cases, matters could, of course, be still more conveniently arranged, but such is the severity of our laws that a prisoner, however celebrated for his crimes, must needs be content with a common jury.

A curious railway accident, which might have been a catastrophe, happened the other day at Brackley. The train, while crossing the points, jumped so violently that it upset the engine-driver. On examination it was found that the points were prevented from closing by a Bible, which was firmly jammed between them. We are glad to believe from the reports of the missionary societies that the Bible

"gets everywhere"; but railway points can hardly have been included in the statement. It seems impossible that anyone wishing to do harm could choose such an instrument for his malice. Hitherto it has always been, materially speaking, "on the side of the angels": stopping bullets, like steel armour, when good soldiers have carried it in their breast-pockets. In this case it nearly "converted" the train into a wreck.

It is curious how the custom of advertising silver and golden weddings, and of adding "in memoriam" notices to the obituaries, has increased of late. Ten years ago or so they were novelties; now it is thought quite strange in a man, if he was married a quarter of a century ago and still lives with his wife, not to publish the fact. The silver weddings have nothing depressing in them, but the golden ones are often rather ghastly. It is rare for all the parties concerned to be alive after so great a lapse of time, and the priest who performed the ceremony is generally described as "late," in a parenthesis; among personal friends and contemporaries there have been, of course, many gaps, and the survivors are apt to think of them sorrowfully when reading of the long-lived pair. The custom is somewhat audacious, for it is dangerous to boast of good fortune, and considering how Time has "made cypress" of other people's orange-flowers, not very considerate.

The "in memoriam" tributes are still more remarkable. The majority are annuals, but not what in the gardeners' lists are called "hardy" ones. They might well have attached to them the newspaper phrase "one insertion," so rarely do they see a second year. Some go back to a decade: it seems as though the coincidence of date had suddenly struck the advertiser after that considerable interval; some are eccentric in their appearance, like some heavenly bodies, and a year or two is missed (perhaps they have not the money for advertising); and again there are a few, but let us hope less inconsolable advertisers, who call to memory the decease of public characters, Lord Byron, Napoleon, and occasionally still more discreditable characters. There must be some human nature in these pious practices; at the bottom of it probably the negro preacher's aspiration, "Lord, make me conspicuous."

The bread of dependence is known to be bitter, but I have never known it described less favourably than in the case of Jane, niece of the rich Mr. Jerningham, in that excellent novel, "Over the Hills." She was a most uninteresting spinster, as plain as she was penniless, with the mouse-coloured hair, pale eyes, and deprecatory smile that are so often found in that class of female, and she had certainly no right, at her age, to get married when so many more eligible women are in want of husbands; still it was rude even in an uncle to receive the news of her engagement as he did—

"Come, come!" he said, just in his usual quick genial way, "this won't do—this is utter nonsense. Mary! you marry! a withered old maid like you—no man alive would ever want to marry you except for what he thought he'd get with you. I'll make it plain enough to him that he won't get any of my money to patch up his old house with, and if he takes you after that, I'm surprised." He laughed again in a jovial sort of way.

Jane Anne waited until the last chuckle had died in his throat, then she drew herself up. "I've lived in your house, Sir, for thirty years."

"Nearer forty," put in her uncle jocularly.

"For most of my life," she went on; "and you have given me food and clothes, and I thank you for that, but I've never had a kind word from you or an hour of care, and I am going now to someone who will not insult me, at any rate."

It is pleasant to find poor Jane with even that much of a kick in her, and she has our sympathy throughout, even when she convulses Society by having a baby. If it were only for her portrait, the story would be welcome. But there is Miss Annie Fraser, a lady of a very different type, whose acquaintance is also well worth making. The way in which she sticks to the old love to the very last moment till she gets on with the new is a lesson to her sex; and though she loses one Marquis (through indiscreetly leaving her old love letters about), she marries another, resolving (like the Vicar of Bray) to be a Marchioness, whatever happens. From the point of view of good principles, she has not much to boast of, but on one occasion she visits a military hospital with flowers for the patients. There she is unfortunate enough to find the man whom she has ruined, betrayed, and deserted—

Lewis made an effort to speak, but his dry mouth refused to utter the words, so for a minute they were both silent. Annie's rich cloak was sweeping the edge of the bed as she stood looking down at him. . . . There, on the coarse pillow, was the head that had lain upon her breast; wasted and hollow the face that her lips had kissed; slow tears of mortal weakness welled one by one from the brave eyes that had so often looked into her own. . . . She stood still and silent for the space of three breathing times; her brilliant eyes contracted; her little face under the blue bonnet turned as white as milk; then, with a supreme effort of self-control, she detached two or three blossoms from the bunch of flowers in her hand, laid them delicately on the pillow, and walked away.

Besides some dramatic scenes and good character-drawing, there are some observations in the book which prove that the author is well acquainted with human nature, as, for instance, where she tells us that First Love, so extolled by the poets, will take for its foundation vanity, folly, a sweet voice, a pretty shape, and, in short, any mortal thing except self-respect.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LAMBTON.

The Prince of Wales enjoyed some excellent sport during his visit to the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle. On the first day, eight guns were rewarded by a bag of 593 brace of pheasants, besides hares and other game. On the next day, with the same number of guns, the record rose to 1050 brace of pheasants, together with other birds and an abundance of hares. The first day's sport took place on the Lambton Castle coverts, the second on the Earl's Longley estate.

### THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

There seems to be ground for some hope of the immediate cessation of hostilities with the Afridi tribes without much more fighting; since, on Sunday last, at Bagh, in Maidan, the headquarters of General Sir William Lockhart, deputations of the Malik Din, the Kambar, and the Adam Khel, which are the three chief tribes of that nation, came in and promised that they would surrender on

replaced by a detachment of the Khedive's army. He has returned to Suakim. Our Illustrations include a sketch of our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers, in command of the escort which took two crosses to Abu Hamad for erection above the graves of the two gallant officers who lost their lives there while fighting for their Queen and country.

### STORMS AND FLOODS.

An extremely violent gale of wind, at first from the south-west, but suddenly changing to the north, succeeded the foggy weather that prevailed in the latter days of last week. On the east coast and all round Kent the sea rose very high, and with great violence on Sunday and Monday raged at every place exposed to it, flooding parts of Scarborough, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Harwich, Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal, damaging the piers and buildings on the shore, wrecking many small vessels, barges, and boats at their moorings, and some which were at sea. At Margate, the sea beat over the cliffs; the concert-room and baths of the Marine Palace were almost destroyed, as well as the end of the jetty. Deal was inundated. In the estuaries of the Thames and Medway, on

### THE NEW LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The eleven districts which return members to the London School Board polled on Thursday last week, though in very indifferent numbers. The actively organised Progressive party was the gainer by the general apathy, and it holds twenty-nine of the fifty-five seats on the new Board. The defeat of the official Moderate party has been accentuated by the rejection, in Marylebone, of Mr. J. R. Diggle, who has been for eighteen years a member and for some time Chairman of the Board. We are indebted for our portraits of the new members to the following photographers: Messrs. Russell, Elliott and Fry, and Fall, of Baker Street; and Messrs. Atkinson, Brixton Hill; Binnie, East Putney; Mora, Brighton; Long, Bow Road; Barrauds, Oxford Street; Van der Weyde, and the Stereoscopic Company, Regent Street.

### THE MOTOR-CAR MEET.

The second meet or parade of motor-cars proved at least that a one-year-old institution could celebrate its first birthday sturdily, even though it had not so far carried all before it. The year that has elapsed since the first parade

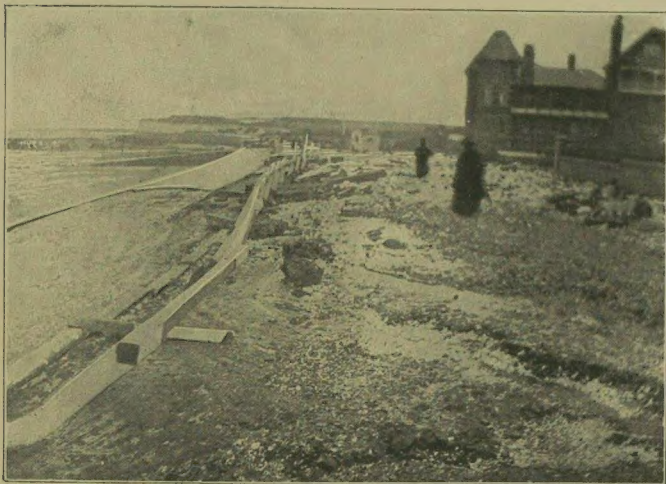


Photo Mr. R. Temple, Westgate-on-Sea.

THE DAMAGED SEA-WALL, ST. MILDRED'S BAY, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.



Photo Mr. R. Temple, Westgate-on-Sea.

THE DAMAGED SEA-WALL PROMENADE, ST. MILDRED'S BAY, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

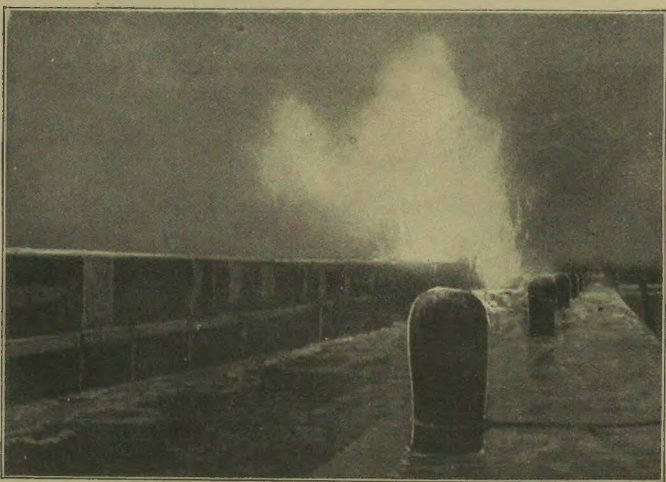


Photo Mr. B. H. Jones, Ramsgate.

THE SEA BREAKING OVER THE HARBOUR PIER, RAMSGATE.



Photo Mr. B. H. Jones, Ramsgate.

THE SEA DASHING OVER THE COLONNADE AT RAMSGATE.

THE GREAT GALE: HAVOC AT WESTGATE-ON-SEA AND RAMSGATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, asking that in the meantime, foraging in their country might be stopped. Sir William Lockhart has continued his active movements, both personally and with the several divisions and brigades of his army, under command of their respective Generals in different parts of Tirah, since the date of our last news. His march on Monday, Nov. 22, with General Westmacott's Brigade—the 4th—up the Datoi Pass, by way of a reconnaissance, was a very arduous performance for the troops, who had to go up the stony bed of a torrent, wading some miles in a tremendous gorge between precipitous cliffs 100 feet high; and when they emerged upon more open ground, near the junction with the Bara River, found the enemy in force upon the hills; but the guns were then brought into action, the Bombay Pioneers, in advance, rushed forward, and the enemy retired. Our Illustrations, from the sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, include a Supplement representing the fight at the top of the Sempagha Pass, where the 1st Queen's made a very spirited rush on the enemy's left while the Gurkhas, Sikhs, and King's Own Scottish Borderers scaled the heights on the right.

### THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

The military commander in the Egyptian Soudan, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, arrived on Sunday last at Massowah, on the Red Sea coast, the Italian headquarters, and has made arrangements for the Italian garrison of Kassala to be

Monday, the high tide and waves made havoc with Sheerness Pier, overflowed the dockyard there, miles of the marshes and of the railway; and at Woolwich flooded the Arsenal, stopping all work, and endangering the Government stores of war ammunition in the warehouses, to save which the soldiers of the garrison, numbering seven thousand, under command of Colonel Slade, were actively employed. Ships were wrecked in the Channel, or were driven into collision day after day, but the crews were mostly rescued. The photographs here reproduced illustrate the damage done along the Westgate sea-wall and the furious raging of the sea at Ramsgate, when the Colonnade and its adjacent shops were completely wrecked.

### THE MUTINY OF TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

A good deal of uncertainty still surrounds the circumstances which led to the mutiny of Major Macdonald's Soudanese troops in East Africa, but it seems assured that the disturbance was not one of such serious or far-reaching importance as at first seemed possible from the sharp nature of the fighting. It appears that when the expedition passed out of Uganda presumably with the southern frontier of Abyssinia as its ultimate goal, the Soudanese troops under Major Macdonald asserted their intention of turning back. Possibly their course would have been one of desertion merely had they not been reinforced by nearly two hundred disaffected Mohammedan fanatics, with whom they combined in a fierce attack upon their late comrades.

of the kind has not brought the motor so triumphantly into vogue as was at one time expected, but the forty odd cars which journeyed on Tuesday from the Metropole Hotel to Sheen House and back included fewer falterers by the way than last year's company, and proved by their behaviour generally that great development has been made in the resources of the vehicle of the future. It is worthy of record, moreover, that most of this year's machines were of home manufacture. A large number of spectators watched the procession, and the caddy or the 'bus-driver everywhere enjoyed his own humour at its expense.

### A LADIES' NIGHT AT THE BATH CLUB.

The magnificent swimming-tank of the Bath Club in Dover Street has before now formed the centre of many a picturesque scene, particularly on Ladies' Nights, but few of its entertainments have been more completely successful than the one given last week. Some hundred and fifty members and guests sat down to supper, Lord Alwyne Compton presiding, and the company subsequently adjourned to the galleries around the swimming-bath to watch the carrying out of a varied programme, including a fifty-yards swimming match between W. Stratton, the New Zealand champion, and E. H. Hunt, champion of the Polytechnic Swimming Club. The victory in this match fell to the New Zealander. Our Illustration deals with the water-polo match which followed, between the People's Palace and Polytechnic teams.





Miss CONSTANCE ELDER (Westminster).



Miss E. MCKEE (City of London).



Mrs. R. W. DINDIN (Finsbury).



Mrs. BRIDGES ADAMS (Greenwich).



Mr. J. LOBB (Hackney).



Miss VIOLET HONOR MORTEN (Hackney).



Rev. W. F. BROWN (Southwark).



Mr. C. BOWDEN (Finsbury).



Rev. J. H. ROSE (Finsbury).



Rev. J. SCOTT LIDGETT (Southwark).



Mr. J. A. M. MACDONALD (Marylebone).



Mr. WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN (Hackney).



Rev. H. R. WAKEFIELD (Marylebone).



Rev. F. STORER CLARKE (Greenwich).



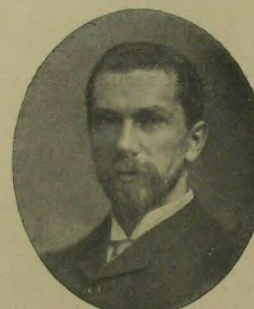
Mr. W. W. THOMPSON (Chelsea).



Mr. MARK MAYHEW (Lambeth West).



Mr. H. C. GOOCH (Lambeth East).



Mr. B. F. C. COSTELLOE (Tower Hamlets).



Mr. DAVID KYD (Westminster).



Mr. H. MORGAN-BROWNE (Westminster).



Mr. ERNEST FLOWER (Tower Hamlets).



Mr. G. LEVESON-GOWER (City of London).

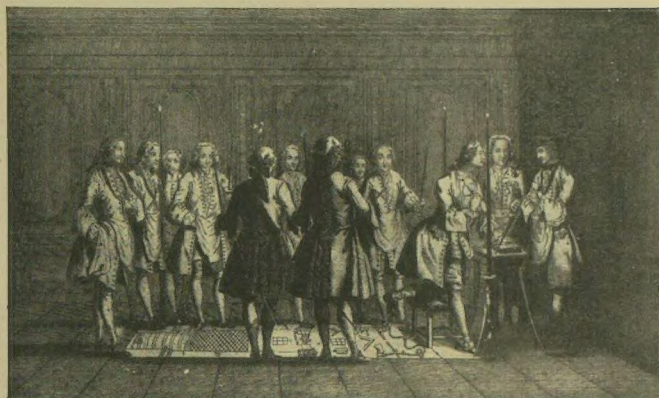


## THE MAKING OF A FREEMASON.

AS PICTURED IN A SERIES OF OLD FRENCH PRINTS.



RECEPTION OF A NOVICE: THE NEW MEMBER ENTERING THE LODGE.



RECEPTION OF A NOVICE: THE NEW MEMBER TAKES THE OATH NEVER TO REVEAL THE MYSTERIES OF FREEMASONRY.

## ST. PAUL'S AND FREEMASONRY.

St. Paul's Cathedral, which this week celebrated its bi-centenary, the choir having been opened on Dec. 2, 1697, may claim an intimate and distinguished connection with the ancient and mysterious craft of Freemasonry. The earliest church on this site, founded in A.D. 604, is said to have been built by Freemasons. The connection with Freemasonry of the Gothic cathedral, "Old St. Paul's," which perished in the Great Fire, is not easy to trace, though we may assume that the fraternity had a hand in it; but the present building is closely associated with the later history of the order. On June 21, 1675, the first stone of St. Paul's was laid by Sir Christopher Wren, as Master of St. Paul's Lodge, now the Lodge of Antiquity. At the meetings of that lodge Sir Christopher presided for upwards of eighteen years. The brethren met at that time at the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Wren was nominated Deputy Grand Master, under Earl Rivers, and

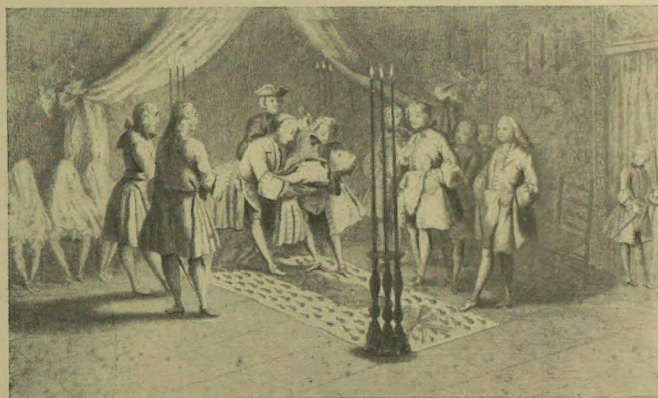


RECEPTION OF A MASTER: THE SECOND ATTENDANT GIVES THE SIGN AND GOES TO BRING IN THE CANDIDATE, WHO IS TILL THEN OUTSIDE THE LODGE.

eclipsed all his predecessors by the zeal with which he legislated for the body at large, and promoted the interests of the lodges under his especial care. During the rebuilding of the City, Mason lodges flourished exceedingly, and several new lodges were constituted. These were attended by the leading architects and builders of the day, and by distinguished amateurs. In 1674 Earl Rivers resigned office, and was succeeded by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who in 1685 was in turn succeeded by Wren himself. It is interesting to notice that somewhere about the year of the completion of the cathedral Freemasonry received, by compulsion, its only lady member. This famous personage was the Hon. Miss Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile, of Doneraile Court, County Cork. Lord Doneraile used to hold a lodge in a large room adjoining his library, and on one occasion, when the partition wall was repairing, Miss St. Leger saw and heard the mysteries. Being detected, she was at once sworn in, and, strange to say, the secret—if secret there be—remains inviolate.



RECEPTION OF A MASTER: THE CANDIDATE ENTERING THE LODGE, WHILE THOSE AWAITING INITIATION LIE WITH HEADS VEILED ON THE FLOOR.



RECEPTION OF A MASTER: THE CANDIDATE IS LAID ON THE "COFFIN" MARKED OUT IN THE LODGE, WHILE THE OTHER CANDIDATES AWAITING INITIATION SIT WITH THEIR HEADS VEILED.



RECEPTION OF A MASTER: THE CANDIDATE LYING ON THE "COFFIN," HIS FACE COVERED WITH A LINEN CLOTH, WHILE THOSE ASSISTING IN THE CEREMONY PRESENT THEIR SWORDS AT HIS BODY.



RECEPTION OF A MASTER: THE GRAND MASTER RAISING THE NEW MASTER AND GIVING HIM HIS TITLE.



## PERSONAL.

General Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., who died at his house in South Kensington on Wednesday last week, was the son of Mr. John Jones, of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, by Lady Harriet Plunket, daughter of the eighth Earl of Fingall. Born at Llanarth in 1820, he was educated at Prior Park, a Roman Catholic College near Bath, and joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1839. He served in the Crimean War, and on his return, his good administrative and other qualities were recognised by the authorities, and he held the post of Assistant Adjutant-General from 1856 to 1857, and that of Deputy Quarter-master-General from 1857 to 1862, Assistant Quarter-master-General at Aldershot from 1863 to 1867, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Horse Guards from 1867 to 1873. He commanded the 3rd Brigade at Aldershot from 1873 to 1876, and the troops at Dublin from 1876 to 1878. He was Quarter-master-General to the Forces from 1882 to 1887. In all these posts he was a model of devotion to duty. Sir Arthur, who took the name of Herbert in lieu of the name of Jones in 1848, married in 1854 the widow of Captain Ferguson, of Houghton Hall, Carlisle.

Major Macdonald, whose name has been brought prominently before the public eye as that of the commanding officer of the British force attacked by mutinous Soudanese troops in Usoga, has had some experience of East African affairs, having been appointed Acting Commissioner for Uganda four years ago. In that capacity he had to take strong measures against the Soudanese at Kampala and Port Alice, who were mutinously inclined in the summer of 1893. Later on he was chiefly responsible for the expulsion of the Wagona Mohammedans from Uganda. His earlier work, however, was done as chief engineer-surveyor in the laying of the Mombasa-Uganda railway—a task for which he had qualified on the Quetta Railway. Once more in India after the expiration of his appointment on the Mombasa-Uganda line, he was surveyor for the Kabul River Railway, and later on was a member of the Simla Headquarters Staff. It was but quite recently that he returned to Uganda to command the somewhat mysterious expedition upon which so strong a light has now been thrown by mutiny in its ranks.

A brother of Lord Seaton, Captain the Hon. Ulrick Colborne, A.D.C. to General Montgomery Moore, commanding the Forces in Canada, has distinguished himself by an act of considerable bravery. While walking across the Stanley Bridge, Victoria, British Columbia, with some friends, he was horrified to see a small child fall into the inlet. Captain Colborne at once threw off his coat and jumped off the bridge to its rescue, and succeeded in restoring the child to its terrified parents. The deed was done at the risk of his own life, but Captain Colborne is a brave soldier, and did not hesitate, any more than he did at the storming of the hill of Kirbekan, in the Soudan, wherein he was severely wounded.

The death of General William Harrison Askwith, the oldest officer in the Royal Artillery, recalls a piece of history which most people have forgotten. General Askwith served in Spain from 1838 to 1840, when it seemed good to the British Government to interfere for the protection of Queen Maria Christina against Carlist rising. How the interests of Great Britain were affected by the attempt of Don Carlos VI. to assert his right of succession to the Spanish throne it would be difficult to say now. General Askwith served with such distinction in this war that he was permitted to wear several crosses and orders conferred upon him by the grateful Christina. Subsequently he became Inspector of Gunpowder when

the Waltham Abbey factory was supplying munitions for the army in the Crimea. The rest of his long life (he was born in 1811) was spent in departmental work.

Major Arthur Blyford Thurston, who was murdered in the Uganda Protectorate by the mutinous Soudanese troops of Major Macdonald's expedition, was comparatively a young officer. He joined the Oxford Light Infantry as Lieutenant in 1884, attaining his captaincy in 1892. In the following year he served with the Unyoro Expedition in Central Africa, receiving in 1894 the brevet rank of Major and the second class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He also served with distinction with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir H. Kitchener in 1896.

The death of Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K.C.B., took place at Sheffield House, near Botley, on Thursday last week. The son of Mr. Joseph Phillimore, M.P., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, he was

deserves more than a brief record. Miss Ellen Nussey was the most intimate personal friend of Charlotte Brontë, and she is familiar to readers of Mrs. Gaskell's biography as the "E." of many interesting letters. Miss Brontë first met Ellen Nussey at Miss Wooler's School at Roe Head. They became fast friends, and that friendship continued until death parted them; and, indeed, two out of the three letters which the novelist wrote in pencil from her death-bed were addressed to Miss Nussey. Probably the most enjoyable hours that Charlotte Brontë passed as a girl were during those holidays that she spent with Miss Nussey at her then home, The Rydings. Sir Wemyss Reid, who was a great friend of Miss Nussey's, has given brilliant literary expression to the happiness which fell to Miss Brontë's share at this period. When Anne Brontë was found to be dying, and was ordered to the more bracing air of Scarborough, Ellen Nussey accompanied the sisters and stood by the bedside of the author of "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" when she breathed her last.

Five years later she was the single bridesmaid to Charlotte Brontë upon her marriage to the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, and, as we have said, the correspondence continued until the novelist's death. From that time until her own death in the neighbourhood where she had spent well-nigh all the eighty years of her life, she continued to be visited from time to time by Brontë enthusiasts, whose admiration, however, she outdid by her own absolute canonisation in one of the most fascinating biographies in literary history—Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

Mrs. Brough, who died last week at her house on Wandsworth Common, had reached the age of ninety-five years. To the last her memory was unimpaired. She could recollect the imprisonment of Sir Francis Burdett in the Tower in 1810. Her own husband, Mr. Barnabas Brough, a brewer and colliery-owner, of Pontypool, was the chief witness of the Government in the trial of John Frost, the Chartist. The people in South Wales, taken by the teachings of Frost, deserted in consequence the inns supplied with his beer, so that he had to abandon his business. These facts were turned to purpose by Mrs. Brough in one of her novels, "Hidden Fire." The members of her family, which has made its name familiar in theatrical and

scientific circles, include a number of great-grandchildren of the venerable lady, who was nearly as old as the century.

Alderman Sir George Robert Tyler, Bart., who died last Friday at his house in Kensington, after a painful illness, was born in 1825. He was head of the paper-making firm of Venables, Tyler, and Co., and he began his connection with the London Corporation in 1877, when he was elected Common Councilman for Queenhithe ward. Ten years later he was an Alderman, and in 1892 was Sheriff. Two years later he was Lord Mayor, and a baronetcy was conferred on him by Lord Rosebery because during his tenure of office the Tower Bridge was completed and an heir was born to the throne in the direct male line. He paid while in office a State visit to Antwerp, where a street now bears the name of the "Rue Lord Mayor Tyler." Lady Tyler, his second wife, survives him; and he is succeeded in the baronetcy by Mr. Frederic Charles Tyler, the only surviving son of his first marriage.

The Emperor of China is said to be much disturbed by the forthcoming total eclipse of the sun. He has given orders for a kind of Court mourning, the eclipse being regarded as a special celestial rebuke to China. Indeed,



Photo Horne, Leek.  
THE LATE MISS NUSSEY.



Photo Bassano.  
THE LATE GENERAL SIR ARTHUR HERBERT, K.C.B.



THE LATE MRS. BROUGH.

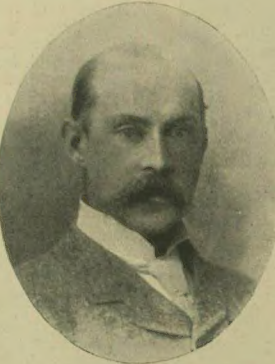


Photo Morgan, Aberdeen.  
MAJOR MACDONALD.



Photo Jacollette.  
CAPTAIN THE HON. ULICK COLBORNE.



Photo Gunn and Stuart, Richmond.  
THE LATE MAJOR BLYFORD THURSTON.



Photo Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS PHILLIMORE, K.C.B.



Photo Denney.  
THE LATE GENERAL ASKWITH.



Photo Russell.  
THE LATE SIR GEORGE TYLER, BART.

the brother of the late Sir Robert Phillimore, Bart., Judge of the Admiralty High Court and Court of Arches, and uncle of Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., the new Judge. Born in 1822, Sir Augustus was educated at Westminster and at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered the Navy in 1835, and saw his first service as mate of the *Endymion* in the Chinese War, which resulted in the opening of the treaty port in 1842; was in command of the *Medea* in the West Indies, where he stopped a little revolution at Porto Rico; was Commodore at Port Royal in 1869, when Cuba also needed a restraining hand; and was senior naval officer at Malta at the beginning of the 'seventies. Larger offices awaited him, for he became in time the second in command of the Channel Squadron and the Admiral-Superintendent of the Royal Naval Reserve. His last appointment was that of the Devonport command, which ended in 1887, when he received his K.C.B. in the list of public honours. Sir Augustus married in 1864 Harriet, daughter of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, M.P., and among his children are two officers in the Royal Navy.

There has just died at Birstall, Yorkshire, at the age of eighty, a woman whose life was so deeply interwoven with that of one of the greatest writers of our time that her career



the solar phenomenon is regarded as an intimation that the Emperor is "lacking in wisdom and morality," and this calls for an unusual exhibition of humility. We are not told what particular failing of the Chinese ruler is attested by the German seizure of a Chinese port, though this seems more to the purpose than the eclipse.

Count Badeni is no longer Prime Minister of the Austrian Empire. His Government acknowledged its defeat at the hands of the German obstructionists in the Reichsrath by resigning, after an attempt to quell the minority by force. The scenes in the Reichsrath surpass in violence anything ever known, even in the French Chamber. Count Badeni's successor is not to be envied, for he has the task of reconciling the constitutional rights of the Slav majority with the obstinate demand of the German minority to exercise the privileges of supremacy. The trouble originated in the claim of the Bohemian Czechs to have the official transactions of Bohemia conducted in the Czech tongue, as well as in German. To this assertion of equality the Germans have offered a determined, and so far a successful, resistance.

The seventh annual smoking concert of the Middlesex Hospital proved a great success last week, thanks to the energy of the committee and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. D. L. Davies and F. H. Fawcett. A capital programme was capitally realised, the charming singing of

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

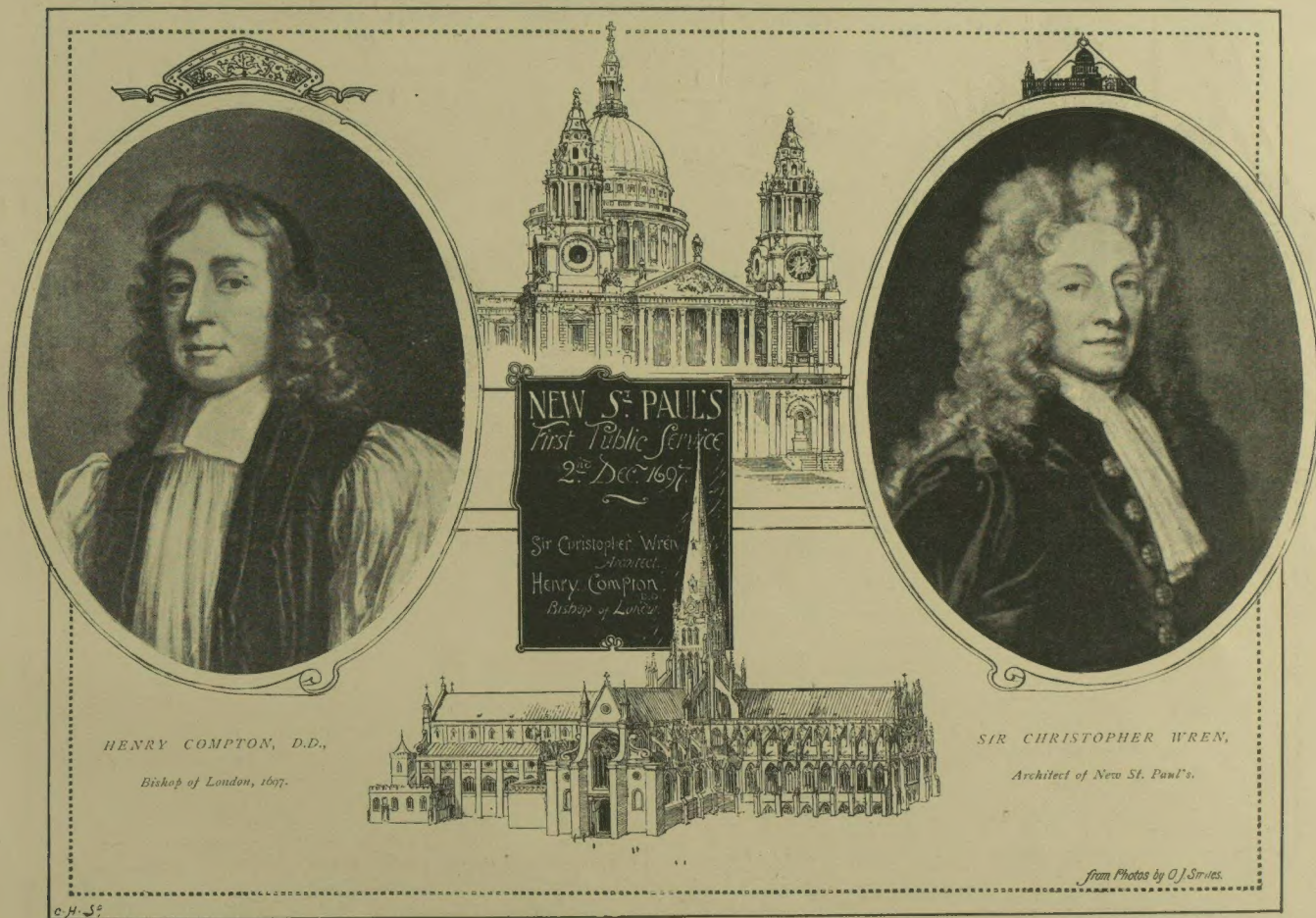
Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, on Nov. 23, the birthday of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, had for the entertainment of the royal family party and several guests, in the drawing-room, an exhibition of the Cinématographe, with scenes of moving figures and groups, provided by the management of the Empire Theatre, with a concert of instrumental music, and M. Taffary's exhibition of calculating and performing dogs. Prince Alexander of Battenberg went back to school next morning. His mother, Princess Beatrice, went to visit the Empress Eugénie at Farnborough Hill.

On Thursday, Nov. 25, the Queen was visited by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and by the Duc d'Alençon, Duc de Nemours. Princess Henry of Battenberg accompanied her Majesty in receiving four gentlemen, Sir Charles George Walpole, late Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands, and the three new Judges of the High Court in England, Justices J. C. Bigham, C. J. Darling, and A. M. Channell, on whom the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood.

On Friday, her Majesty signed her Royal Proclamation appointing the assembly of Parliament on Feb. 8 (Tuesday) for the despatch of business at Westminster. The Duke of Connaught visited the Queen on Saturday, and the Duke of Cambridge on Monday.

history and development of the famous Dunlop Tyres, with full details of their very latest improvements. The Juno Cycles once more form an important feature of the National Show, the graceful Juno Ladies' Safety, weighing only twenty-seven pounds, the Diamond Juno Light Roadster, and the Juno Diamond for Boys being the most noticeable of the company's exhibits. A machine which showed to considerable advantage at the Agricultural Hall was the Geddes Cambridge Cycle, weighing only twenty-four pounds, and priced at fifteen guineas.

The Austrian Reichsrath, Diet, or Parliament has had its session abruptly suspended by an Imperial decree last Sunday, and the Ministry of Count Badeni has terminated by his resignation. A new Ministry is being formed by Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurm, who was Minister of Public Instruction. This change of Government in the provinces of the Empire of Austria, not at all affecting Hungary, is the upshot of a series of outrageous disturbances practised by Opposition members, German Democrats and Socialists, in the Lower Chamber, growing daily and hourly more turbulent in the latter part of last week, until some of them personally assaulted the President, Herr Ritter von Abramowicz, dragging him from the chair, beating and kicking him. There were tumults and mobs of threatening people in the streets of Vienna on Saturday night; they were charged by the



Miss Ethel Haydon, who replaced Miss May Yohé, being one of the most notable features of an excellent entertainment.

We have to express our regret that the Map of the Route of the Royal Procession on Jubilee Day, which appeared in our issue of June 12 last, was an infringement of the copyright of Mr. Thomas Rhodes's Pictorial Map of London. We need hardly say that we were not aware of this at the time we published our Map of the Route of the Royal Procession.

## BICENTENARY OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

For two hundred years St. Paul's Cathedral has braved the breezes of Ludgate Hill, and the smoke to right and to left, to north and to south of it. It played the central part in the Victorian Jubilee procession this year; and it could not better celebrate its entry on its third century. Bishop Compton, perhaps best remembered for his connection with the then new metropolitan Cathedral, was a prelate of good parts; and the architectural glories of Sir Christopher Wren, strewn over London, find in it their culmination. He may have wept when his first design was disapproved by the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and he had to follow the form of a Latin cross; but his success was as great as his remuneration was small—something under £200. Pugin and other modern architects have had a hearing against the Cathedral as great architecture, but the hold it has upon the sentiment of Londoners grows with each generation.

The Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, went to Sandringham in the middle of last week; and on Saturday the Prince of Wales joined his family there, from London, having returned the day before from his visit to the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle.

A Cabinet Council of Ministers, Lord Salisbury presiding, was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone left England on Friday morning, by the Folkestone and Boulogne route, for the South of France; arrived at Cannes on Sunday morning, and are the guests of Lord Rendel at the Château de Thorenc.

Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, on Nov. 24, opened the new Public Library and reading-room in Lordship Lane, Camberwell, which Mr. Passmore Edwards has given to that parish.

The Stanley Show at the Agricultural Hall and the National Cycle Show at the Crystal Palace have given the signal for the publication of several interesting booklets for distribution by the great firms of cycle manufacturers. The well-known house of Humber and Co. issues an elaborate catalogue "for 1898," which is full of interesting matter, and formally introduces to the cycling world the new "Pedersen Cantilever," of which some account was lately given in our columns, and the new "Humber Aluminium," now brought prominently into use as a metal in the making of cycles. The Dunlop Tyre Company likewise publishes a pamphlet giving a concise survey of the

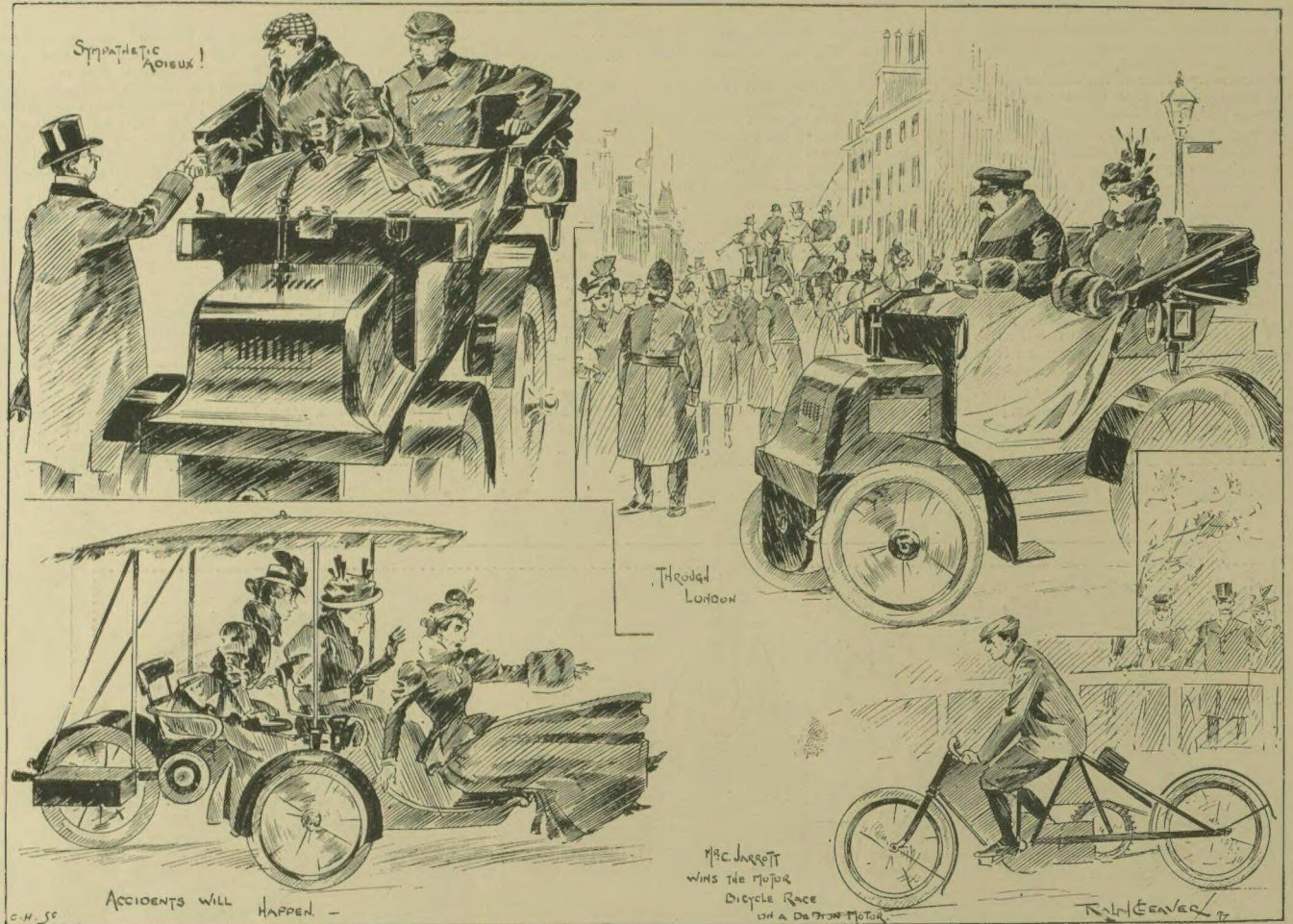
soldiers with bayonets, and two or three persons were killed. At Prague, and at Grätz, in Styria, mobs have been dispersed by the armed police.

King Charles of Roumania, on Saturday, opened his Parliament at Bucharest, expressing his satisfaction at the friendship between his kingdom and Austria, and personally with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

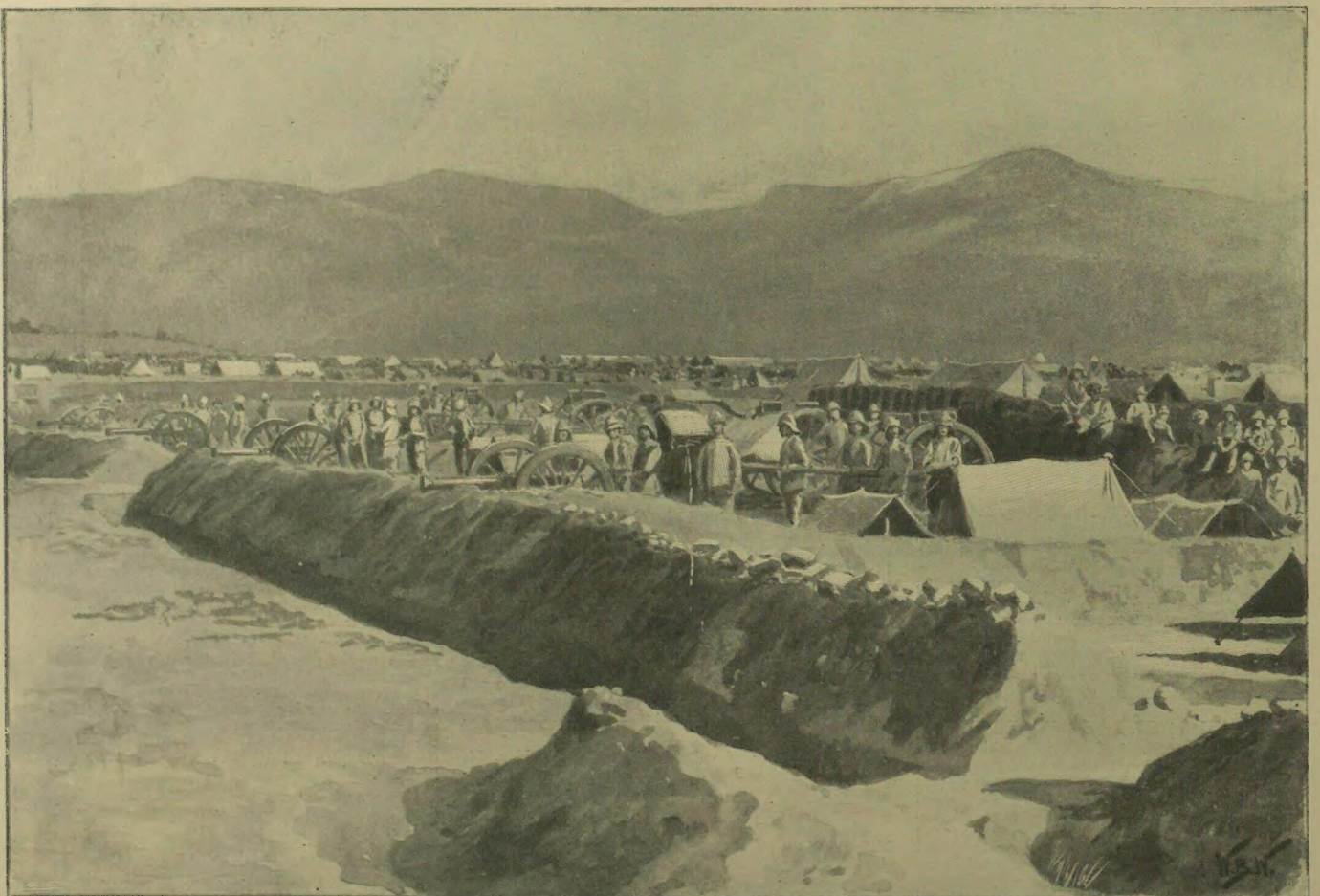
The German Emperor on Tuesday opened the last session of the present Reichstag, his speech from the throne having especial reference to the proposed increase of the Navy, and the necessity of protecting German trade abroad. In stirring terms the Kaiser reminded the assembly of his oath, taken close upon two years ago in the same place, to defend and extend the honour of the German Empire, and appealed to his hearers to give him loyal aid.

Germany is apparently disposed to keep possession of the Chinese seaport Kiao-Chau, recently seized by Admiral Diederichs; and Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor William's brother, an Admiral of the Navy, is about to sail with the battle-ship *Deutschland*, in command of the Second Division of the German squadron. China is required, as compensation for the murder of the two German missionaries, to pay 200,000 taels, to degrade the provincial governor, and to punish the murderers and minor officials, to erect a Christian cathedral church, to grant a railway monopoly in Shantung province, and to give up Kiao-Chau to Germany for a coaling station. The Chinese Government seems to get no support from Russia, which is rather considered to be seeking an establishment in Corea.





THE SECOND ANNUAL MEET OF THE MOTOR CAR CLUB.



THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING: THE ENTRENCHED CAMP AT MAYAT KILLA, IN THE MAMUND VALLEY, SHOWING THE GUN PARK OF THE 10th FIELD BATTERY WITH EARTH AND SANDBAGS TO PROTECT THE HORSES FROM THE ENEMY'S FIRE DURING THE NIGHT.

From a Photograph by Major C. A. Anderson, R.A.



## THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING.

*From Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*



TAKING THE ARHANGA PASS: THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS STORMING THE FIRST KOTAL.



SPIES CAPTURED BY GURKHAS BROUGHT INTO CAMP.

"Spies are constantly coming into camp, either as prisoners taken by Gurkhas or Sikhs, or bringing a flag of truce as the bearers of all sorts of information, to which little heed is paid. I send you a sketch of two such men, who were lately brought into camp blindfolded. They were cross-questioned by the political agents and then dismissed, their stories being obviously fabrications."—MELTON PRIOR.





THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING: MOUNTAIN BATTERIES DESCENDING THE SEMPAGGA PASS INTO THE TIRAH.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

"A remarkable feature of the crossing of mountainous country by the batteries is the marvellously sure-footed speed of the mules, which even get over places almost impassable by the men on foot."—MELTON PRIOR.





THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING.—THE TAKING OF THE ARHANGA PASS: MOUNTAIN BATTERY No. 8 SHELLING THE ENEMY'S SANGARS.

*Facsimile of a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*



THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.—KEPPEL'S GUN-BOATS BEFORE METEMEH DURING THE BOMBARDMENT: ON BOARD THE "FATTHA," COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT BEATTY.

*From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Vulliamy.*



# THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

From Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.



Our Artist, Mr. F. Villiers, to whose Charge the Crosses were entrusted.



C. MONTAUDO



1. O-man Zeebi's Helmet, taken in Dervish Boat at the Mouth of the Athara, and now in the Possession of Major Stuart Westley.  
2. Main Street of the Dervish Town of Berber.

3. Escorting the Crosses for the Graves of the two Officers, Sidney and Fitzclarence, who fell Fighting at Abu Hamed.  
4. One of Keppel's Gun-Boats at the Mouth of the Athara, the Advance Post in the Soudan.

5. Religious College at Pobash, where the Mahdi was Educated, with Fort and Wall built by the Dervish Chief, Wad-el-Magumi.  
6. Dervish Forts near Berber built to Stop the Advance of Stewart's Steamers in 1894.





A LADIES' NIGHT AT THE BATH CLUB: WATER-POLO MATCH BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S PALACE AND POLYTECHNIC TEAMS.





THE LAGOS-DAHOMY FRONTIER QUESTION: A NATIVE DANCE IN THE DISPUTED HINTERLAND DISTRICT.

*From a Photograph.*



## LITERATURE.

## MR. AUBREY DE VERE'S "RECOLLECTIONS."

Mr. de Vere has been a scatterer abroad, as well as a gatherer together. He has contributed pleasant pages to half a dozen of the memoirs of immortals he has known, and he has published essays containing passages of his own mental and spiritual history. What remains, however, fills a volume of goodly size, entitled *Recollections* (Edward Arnold), and affords the reader a welcome opportunity for bettering his acquaintance with a veteran author, the survivor of a generation of literary men now almost passed away, and, with his brother Sir Stephen de Vere, the last of a family whose "proud name" Landor vainly invoked Aubrey de Vere to make "still prouder for his sons." The son of Sir Aubrey de Vere, himself a writer and a great lover of poetry, the author of these "Recollections," takes us back to the Ireland of the 'twenties, and stirring times in truth they were. They were great days for landlords, if one may read between the lines of Mr. de Vere's account of the stateliness of his own home. In the early 'thirties he was already writing verse, and a visit to England was made memorable for him by a stay with Wordsworth at Rydal Mount. That was in 1841, and then it was that the young man, already a Tennyson enthusiast, recited to the old bard the most admired verses by the poet who was to succeed him in the laurel. Wordsworth was, perhaps, chary of his praise; but he was careful to write to Mr. de Vere a little later, and to explain that as an old man he felt incapacitated from taking new impressions in poetry. "Old men's literary pleasures lie chiefly," he frankly confesses, "among the books they were familiar with in their youth." Another matter he mentioned to Mr. de Vere was an article in the *Quarterly*, on himself, and ill-natured, which someone told him that his young visitor had written. That was an error, but Wordsworth says he was ready to give the story credence because "the only disparaging notices which I have ever cared the least for have come from persons with whom I have lived in close intimacy."

Mr. de Vere's own poems, when he first published them, were well received. Landor and Sir Henry Taylor were among avowed admirers; and nobody who read it will forget a later tribute paid to a lovely little lyric of Mr. de Vere's, which Swinburne said was nearly the only poem since Shelley's death which Shelley might have written. Mr. de Vere was the intimate friend of the two Cardinals, Manning and Newman. Of Manning, under whose influence he joined the Roman Catholic Church, he gives a chapter of "Reminiscences" which, though they have been before published in a magazine, are worth the more permanent form in which they now appear. Shortly after the Archdeacon of Chichester's secession, he set out for Rome, and Mr. de Vere was his travelling companion. At Avignon he lost his black bag. The loss of the hundred pounds it contained he made light of, but where were the letters? These were letters from his dead wife, and when he found that these precious relics were missing, "the expression of grief in his face and voice" were such as Mr. de Vere had never seen before. An attempt at consolation was met by the command, "Say nothing. I can just endure it when I keep silent." The friends, parted for a time, met again in Rome. A query as to the lost letters was inevitable—had they been found? "No, the loss was necessary to sever all bonds to earth." Other such recollections, instead of the chapter, for instance, devoted to "Political Changes," would have been a particularly welcome contribution to the volume. The best compliment we can pay to the more personal records of Mr. de Vere is the expression of a wish that they had been more extended than they are.

## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

*Queen Victoria.* By Richard R. Holmes, F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen. (Bousso, Valadon, and Co.)

*Fire and Sword in the Sudan.* By Rudolf Slatin, translated by Major Wingate. Popular Edition. (Edward Arnold.)

*Richard Baird Smith.* By Colonel H. M. Vibart. (Constable.)

*The Printers of Basle.* By C. W. Heekethorn. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

Authoritative, and therefore not in the slightest degree startling, is Mr. Holmes's long-expected book about the Queen. Like all books that are semi-official, this biographical sketch includes very little more than what the public have known for years. What it does state, however, may be taken as correct and as final. The chapter which is of most value is that dealing with her Majesty's childhood, about which a great many fairy tales have been created and circulated. The Queen, it appears, was for a time known as "Drina." Happily, the pet name vanished in favour of the matchless "Victoria." The little Princess used to call her nurse, Mrs. Brock, her "dear, dear Bobby." At the age of five she began to receive regular instruction, for her grandmother had strongly counselled the Duchess of Kent "not to tease her little puss with learning while she was so young." When her grandamma came to Claremont in 1824, the Princess was very happy, and in after years she referred to the visit as the brightest in "my otherwise dull childhood." It is quaint to hear of the child addressing William IV. as "Uncle King," and Lord Albemarle's sketch of her watering her flowers when she was seven is very charming. The Queen, tells Mr. Holmes that the knowledge of her probable succession made her very unhappy; and she does not feel sure that she made use of the phrase often attributed to her, "I will be good." One is glad she was child enough not to have done so. Of course the chief value of Mr. Holmes's book, as it was the interest of Bishop Creighton's "Queen Elizabeth" and Sir John Skelton's "Queen Mary" in the same sumptuous series, is the unique collection of portraits of the Queen, and the beautiful way they have been

reproduced by Bousso, Valadon, and Co.'s exquisite process. The frontispiece is a facsimile in colours of Thorburn's charming miniature of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The least-known picture in the book is the portrait of the Queen at the age of two. She looks the chubbiest of maids, and wears a quaint little cap, like a little Kate Greenaway child. Sir William Beechey's beautiful portrait of the Queen at the same age, clasping her mother, is reproduced as a full page. The illustrations come right down to the present time, and include Mr. Caton Woodville's picture of the Duke of Connaught at Tel-el-Kebir, and Laurenz Tuxen's picture of the Duke of York's marriage. It is a pity that a picture of the Diamond Jubilee procession could not have been included, even by photograph, for that would have shown the development of art during the reign. An index would also have been a great advantage to the book. As a picture gallery it will not readily be surpassed; as an accurate account of the Queen, so far as it goes, it will always be of value. In point of mere *format* it is perfect.

A popular edition of Slatin Pasha's thrilling narrative was inevitable, and the publisher may be very well satisfied with the form and style in which he has put forth the abridgment. The author has struck out much of the historical matter contained in the larger and more expensive volume, and he has also omitted many details which he considers uninteresting to the general reader, confining himself chiefly to a narrative of personal experiences.



Photo F. Holtzer, Pembroke Square, Kensington.

## WRITERS OF THE DAY: NO. XXXII.—MR. AUBREY DE VERE.

Although the veteran poet, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, is not with exactitude to be described as a "Writer of the Day," inasmuch as the bulk of his work was given to the world many years ago, the appearance of his very varied "Recollections," reviewed in these columns, adds fresh interest to the fact that a distinguished poet and critic who was personally acquainted with Wordsworth is still enjoying a hale old age and taking a keen interest in modern literature. Mr. de Vere, who is the third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., the author of that fine drama, "Mary Tudor," was born in 1814, and in due course graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. His first volume of verse, "The Waldenses," was published in 1842, and was followed a year later by "The Search after Prosperine and Other Poems." For his "Legends of St. Patrick," "Irish Odes," and other poems, now collected into a handsome edition of several volumes, he subsequently found his inspiration more particularly in Irish legendary lore. His prose work includes "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," and "Essays, Literary and Ethical," but it is by his earlier lyrical work that he is chiefly known to fame.

These, as everyone who has dipped into or read the longer story of Slatin's Sudan adventures and long captivity is aware, form a true tale that is often, to quote the threadbare formula, stranger than fiction. A peculiar charm of the book is the presentation as a living man of that shadowy terror, the Mahdi. To very many the great fanatic was a name and nothing more. In Slatin's narrative he becomes a very real personality indeed. The book is beautifully illustrated. By the way, 1833, as the date of Hicks Pasha's expedition, is an obvious misprint.

Colonel H. M. Vibart's account of Colonel Richard Baird Smith is the outcome of a strong conviction on the author's part that Baird Smith's credit in the fall of Delhi in 1857 has never been properly realised. Some two years ago Colonel Vibart's "Addiscombe" volume gave rise to some controversy on this head. The strictures on Wilson and the praise of Baird Smith therein contained provoked challenge. An answer was promised, and this Colonel Vibart awaited in vain. He has now sought to settle the matter once for all, and has brought forward a copious and carefully arranged mass of evidence in support of his contention that, but for Smith's resolution, Wilson would never have captured Delhi. As a piece of special pleading the book is interesting and able, but the fact that it is special pleading disposes the reader to take the conclusions cautiously. The letters of Wilson and Smith, written often during periods of mutual irritation, afford somewhat doubtful premisses on which to

make and mar reputations. There is more independent evidence of course, and to this readers will chiefly appeal. Perhaps the truth lies in a remark of Baird Smith's, that the secret history of the siege of Delhi will never be known.

In Mr. C. W. Heekethorn's sumptuous volume, "The Printers of Basle in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," there is a pleasant medievalism which befits the subject. From Bertoldus to Peter Perma the story of the early printers and their work is told in detail. Particularly interesting among these, because of his connection with Erasmus, is the famous Frobenius; the meeting of the printer and the scholar being pictured as frontispiece to the present work. The book is enriched with reproductions of printers' devices, book illustrations, title-pages, tail-pieces, etc., and at the close of the article on each printer is a complete list of the works printed by him. The homes of the Basle printers receive a separate chapter. A quaint touch is the modern designation of these old masters' mansions, which in many cases it is possible to give.

## A LITERARY LETTER.

Mr. Andrew Lang falls foul of the Dean of Canterbury pretty vigorously in *Longman's Magazine* this month. It would seem that Dr. Farrar had referred to the fact that Keats was told by the *Edinburgh Review* to go back to his gallipots. As Mr. Lang points out, it was not the *Edinburgh Review*, but the *Quarterly Review*, that attacked Keats, and it was neither journal, but *Blackwood's*, that told him to go back to his gallipots. Two blunders in one short sentence are not bad for a Dean. Mr. Lang, however, should read his proofs more carefully, for in the same page he writes of Mr. Bridge, where he obviously means to write of Mr. Robert Bridges.

The dinner given to Mr. Sidney Low upon his retirement from the *St. James's Gazette* was a singularly interesting function. The editors of the *Athenaeum*, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Chronicle*, *Vanity Fair*, and representatives of the *Standard* and other journals were present to wish Mr. Low success in his future career, and to congratulate him upon the ability with which for nine years he has conducted an important London journal. Mr. Edmund Gosse spoke eloquently and sympathetically of his own associations with the *St. James's*, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling told humorous stories of his early journalistic efforts in India and later under Mr. Low's kindly editorship. Mr. E. T. Cook, of the *Daily News*, let us into many of the secrets of the rivalry of political journalism, and finally, Mr. Low himself made an admirable speech upon the dignity and high responsibility which, it is now generally recognised, pertain to the journalist's career; and he emphasised the heartache and anxiety which must needs come to a conscientious editor.

The editor, indeed, has not a bed of roses, and probably not even the income-tax collector is as unpopular a character all round. One of them known to me has it among his duties to return nine out of ten sketches that are sent to him, and to refuse nine out of ten manuscripts that are handed to him to read. Everyone who has been to Sicily or up the Nile desires to describe it in picturesque phrase; and the number of young women who wish to pay the expenses of an Italian trip by exaggerating the beauties of the Blue Grotto at Capri is beyond count. What wonder that the editor has many enemies, that one describes him as a "cad," and another refers to his Hebrew origin, which he is compelled, perhaps regretfully, to disclaim! There may be compensation, however, when a young girl, whose first story has been accepted, subscribes herself, "Yours, in a trance of joy."

Mr. Max Pemberton leaves London to-day for a five weeks' holiday in Spain. Dr. Robertson Nicoll is now at Bordighera.

A reviewer of M. Emile Legouis' "Early Life of William Wordsworth," whose knowledge of the subject is evidently based on the book that he reviews, is dazzled by the discovery that Wordsworth was not the cold, passionless creature that many have thought him, that he also had his "Sturm und Drang" period. This fact, however, was pointed out with splendid eloquence more than twenty years ago by Mr. Stopford Brooke in his "Theology in the English Poets," and not only Mr. Brooke but Dr. Dowden and many other distinguished Wordsworthians have emphasised it many times over. M. Legouis has given us an interesting book, of which one is indebted to Messrs. Dent and Co. for a translation, but it contains little that is new.

Messrs. Sotheby's catalogue of Sir Philip Francis' letters will be worth preserving by historical students on account of the interesting facsimiles. Why do some of the papers write of Francis as the possible author of "The Letters of Junius"? Surely everyone, save only Mr. Fraser Rae, now recognises that Francis must have been the author. The last doubt upon the subject was set at rest by that book of facsimiles which Messrs. Longmans published two or three years ago. It left the matter quite beyond dispute.

Miss Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson) is about to publish another volume of poems, many of which have appeared anonymously in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose little volume, entitled "Christ in Hades," won him the regard of all lovers of true poetry, is about to publish, through Mr. John Lane, a larger volume, in which "Christ in Hades" will be incorporated. The book will include the poem entitled "The Woman with the Dead Soul," which was praised so strongly in the *Spectator*, and it will include also a poem of modern life, called "The Wife." C. K. S.





THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.—STEAMING BACK TO BERBER. PLAYING MAXIMS ON THE BAGGARA HORSE AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF METEMMEH.

*From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Valliers*



## ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

This is not the place to discuss the possible innocence of ex-Captain Alfred Dreyfus, or the already too easily assumed guilt of Count Walsin Esterhazy; for there is no doubt that with regard to the latter the French are already drifting—one might say rushing—into an error similar to that the consequences of which are so unpleasantly staring them in the face. As far as is known, or perhaps will be known in the end, Alfred Dreyfus was condemned and sentenced mainly on the evidence of experts in handwriting; other experts now come forward and declare that this evidence was erroneous. A third set are tendering their testimony in connection with the incriminating document to the effect that its calligraphy bears a strong resemblance to the writing of Esterhazy; and underlined by what has gone before, the opinion is gradually gaining ground that the second and third group of experts are right, and the first one was wrong. This, as the reader will easily perceive, is not absolutely logical; nevertheless, the assumption is making headway.

A couple of years ago I reviewed in these columns "A Dictionary of Handwriting and Character," by Mr. Wentworth Bennett. I expressed my wonder then at the amount of close observation shown in the little book. I did, however, not commit myself to the acceptance of Mr. Wentworth Bennett's ingenious explanations, any more than I would commit myself to the acceptance of that remarkable series of papers on the same subject by Edgar Poe. At the same time, I know of startling instances of the reading of character by means of handwriting. The daughter of the Duchesse de Duras, the celebrated author of "Onirika" and "Edouard," was about to be engaged to the Marquis de Custine, when one morning among the guests in the Duchesse's drawing-room there was one of the brothers Humboldt. Humboldt pretended that he could read character by handwriting; and "this gift," as my informant says, "which had been proved by frequent experiments," became the exciting topic of conversation."

"Come now," said the Duchess, suddenly taking a letter from her waistband, "let us see, Baron, if you can read by the handwriting in this letter the character of the writer." Humboldt very carefully examined the epistle and began to dwell upon the formation, general appearance, and peculiarities of the letters, just as Mr. Wentworth Bennett has done, just as Mr. Holt Schoelling often does. His audience, like myself when reading Mr. Bennett's small volume, felt no doubt puzzled, but they tried to look wise. When, however, Humboldt went on proving to his own satisfaction that the writer of the letter was an extraordinary being, of whimsical tastes, corrupt imagination, and so forth, his audience became embarrassed. The hostess herself endeavoured to stop him, for the writer of the letter was no other than the Marquis de Custine, who was paying his addresses to her daughter. But Humboldt, like a stolid German, went on "in the cause of science"; and never stopped until he had finished his abominable picture. The engagement was consequently nipped in the bud, and it was well for Mlle. Duras, who subsequently became the Duchesse de Rauzan, and a great patroness of Eugène Sue. The Marquis de Custine married Mlle. de Courtois, and in the early years of the Second Empire it was an open secret that the charming woman had absolutely died of a broken heart, caused by the conduct of her husband.

This is only one side-light of the "Dreyfus Affair." The other is the terrible injustice done daily and hourly by the spy-mania, which has practically become chronic in France. Of course, we do not pretend to say that this mania has ever been productive of the mischief it will have caused in the present instance if the unhappy man should turn out to have been guiltless. In 1880 two honourable men would have become its victims also, if they had not made a determined stand. I am alluding to the still living Colonel Jung, a most talented officer and sometime military Attaché at Berlin, and the late General de Cissey, erstwhile Minister for War.

In August 1880, three Paris papers simultaneously announced the fact that important documents relating to the mobilisation of the army and the defence of the frontier had been abstracted from the War Office. They did not mention the name of the "abstractor," but a few days later, M. Ivan de Woestyne boldly named Colonel (then Major) Jung. The latter sent him a challenge, which was declined on the ground that he, M. de Woestyne, would not go out until "a jury of honour" had pronounced Major Jung innocent of the charge brought against him. M. de Woestyne simply contended that if Major Jung himself had not abstracted these documents, then his wife had. The latter, from whom Major Jung had lived practically apart for many years, was the Baroness de Kaulla, whom General de Cissey, while holding the portfolio for War, had greatly admired. Thereupon Cissey interfered in the debate, and he and Jung proved not only that the first three journals were abominable liars, but that the others, which had backed them up, were even worse. They were cast in heavy damages. The tribunals proved conclusively that the honour both of Jung and Cissey was intact, but they failed to convince the nation that no documents had been abstracted. I should not wonder if the same thing were to repeat itself. The French cannot be brought to see that a mobilisation scheme is composed of many documents not easily copied by those who have no unrestricted access to them, and that only two persons have that unrestricted access—namely, the Minister for War and the Commander-in-Chief elect. This is so true that even at this comparatively early stage of the investigation, the suspected Count Esterhazy is reported to have forwarded fictitious and not real information to the Governments which were gullible enough to accept his offers.

THE

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OF THE

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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

There was recently reported the death of a boy whose premature decease was attributed to an overdose of tobacco. The lad, it appears, had smoked cigarettes continuously for a whole day, or longer, and as a result suffered from collapse, which ended in death. I do not suppose this case will ever be used as a warning against the general practice of cigarette-smoking, but I think it may fitly be made the text for observations directed against the prevalence of the habit in boys, and also against the excessive use of tobacco in this form by adults. The late Sir Morell Mackenzie was emphatic in his denunciation of cigarette-smoking as the most harmful of all the modes and ways in which tobacco could be used. I suspect every specialist in throat-troubles will agree with that opinion. The use of the honest pipe or cigar is not for a moment to be compared in its effects to the habit of smoking cigarettes, more or less constantly, which prevails with many men. A far larger amount of tobacco is consumed by the cigarette-smoker. His "many littles" make up a very great deal, and his daily consignment of the fragrant weed comes to exceed that of his neighbour who has his pipe or cigar (which lasts a reasonable time) and who is then done with it. Add to this, that the cigarette-smoker is consuming paper as well as tobacco, and that neither the paper nor the tobacco contained in many of the cigarettes that are sold so cheaply, can be above suspicion, and we are face to face with a list of grievances against the cigarette which should certainly make us chary of over-indulging in that particular phase of tobacco-smoking.

But worse remains behind. Messrs. W. Woollams and Co. (whom I gratefully remember, and perpetually praise as the pioneers in the work of placing non-arsenical wall-papers on the market) have recorded that on testing the tobacco of some cigarettes which a friend of the firm asserted had made him ill, they found "an appreciable quantity of arsenic in the tobacco." The paper, it is added, contained no arsenic. Why arsenic should be added to tobacco at all is a somewhat puzzling question. I am not aware that the addition of arsenic improves the taste or quality of the tobacco, nor do I know of any deficiency, existing, say, in a poor-class tobacco, which arsenic is calculated to make good. There may be some trade secret or practice involved in the adding of arsenic, and if this is the case, I shall be glad to have sent me any exact information on this point which my readers may be able to afford. If the occurrence of arsenic be a purely accidental thing, it is well that it should be guarded against; for assuming that tobacco is liable to certain deleterious matters, the death of the boy, attributed to tobacco excess, may really have been due to some other cause.

Be that as it may, it is impossible to see boys smoking cigarettes as they do, without reflecting on the harm they are working to their constitutions. Tobacco, like alcohol, however advantageous it may prove when used in moderation in the case of the adult, is absolutely injurious to the growing body. It affects the blood corpuscles especially, reduces the body's nutrition, and thus stunts or affects the healthy growth of the frame. These effects are not perceptible in the adult, and I presume nobody save a member of the Anti-Tobacco League is going to argue that a pipe or cigar is in itself an injurious thing. But between the proper use of tobacco and its abuse there is a great gulf fixed; and I certainly say tobacco is abused when it is smoked by boys in the form of cigarettes, the quality of which, having regard to the cheapness of the wares, cannot at all be regarded as being above suspicion. It is eminently desirable that teachers, parents, and all who have the care and welfare of the young at heart should enter upon a reasonable crusade against a practice fraught with so much injury to growing bodies.

An interesting annotation appeared lately in a medical journal respecting the large size of the hearts of notable athletes. The advantage of a large heart (provided always it be a sound muscular organ and not a fatty one) is that it is enabled to deal with the exigencies entailed on the circulation by exercise, in an easy manner, and that it is free from the risks entailed by sudden pressure acting on a small or moderately sized heart. A week or two ago I was talking to a medical man practising in a Midland county who told me he was present at the dissection of that most famous of greyhounds, Master McGrath. This dog was, of course, the champion of his time, and, if I mistake not, the late Rev. Dr. Haughton and Professor A. Macalister (now of Cambridge, and then of Dublin) both interested themselves in the dissection of the dog. The heart, my medical friend remarked, was of enormous size, and this cardiac condition must, therefore, be regarded as one of the most important for success in athletic exercises. The same remark holds true when applied to horses, I believe. The racer has relatively a much bigger heart than his slower neighbour, and Eclipse is said to have exhibited a heart of tremendous size, a feature largely accounting, I should say, for the staying powers of the animal.

I suppose there are two fashions in which it is possible for a heart of large size to be developed. First, we have to reckon with the constitution of the individual. You cannot develop a heart (or anything else) in the physical sense, unless there exists the innate and natural possibility of doing so. Nature must supply the groundwork and material for your experimentation, otherwise it will be of none avail. There must be the possession of an adequate blood-supply, both as regards quality and quantity; and, further, there must be the power of fully utilising this supply for not merely the needs, but the growth and extension of the organ. Then we have to consider the effect of properly graduated exercise. The increase of the muscles in the blacksmith's arm is on a par with increase of the muscle in the athlete's heart. In each case the process is one of healthy, graduated exercise assisted by wise nutrition, and avoidance of all tendency to overdo the work of increase. But I think athletes (and their hearts) are like poets—they are born, not made.

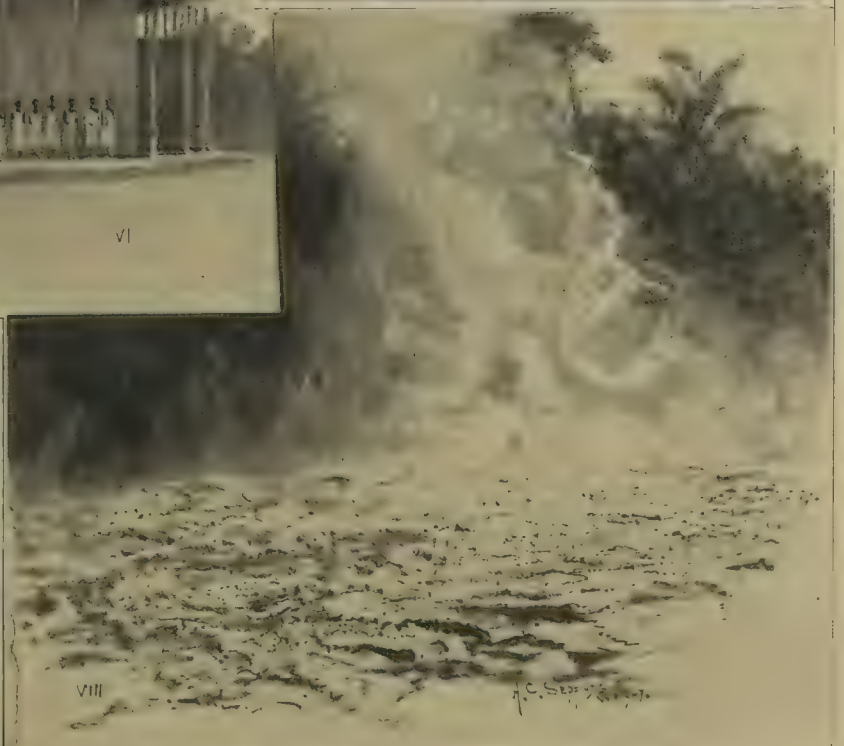
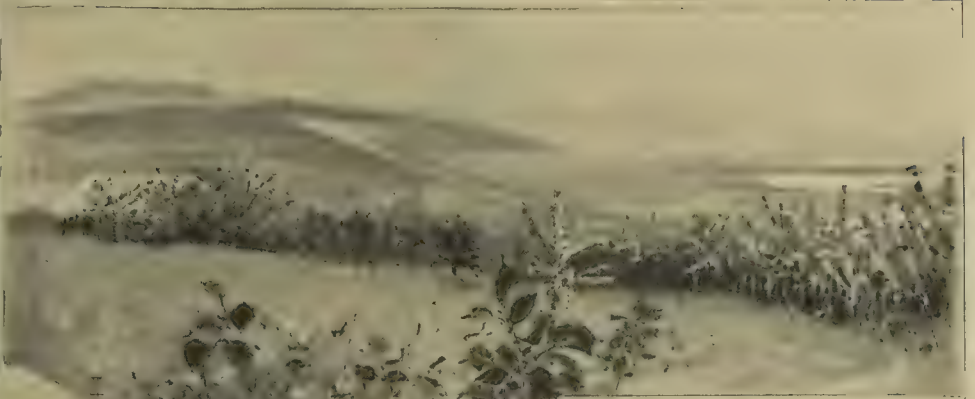




THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING.—THE TAKING OF THE SEMPAGHA PASS: THE 1ST QUEEN'S IN A HOT CORNER.

*From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*





1. The Infant King of Uganda and the Regent.  
2. The King's Palace and Royal Lake.

3. King David's House.  
4. St. John's Church, Loro.

5. The Church Missionary Society's Staff at Uganda.  
6. The first Two-Storeyed Brick Church built in the District.

7. A Missionary on Circuit.  
8. Hot Spring at Ruwori.







## LADIES' PAGES.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

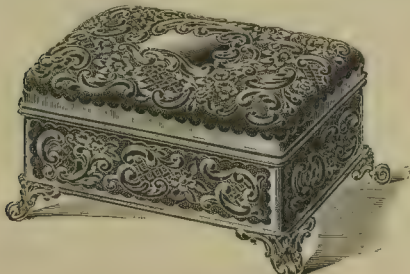
Personal observation of the most general and widely diffused leads me to remark that our ancestors, with all their fuss about Christmas, in the manner of boars' heads, barons of beef, processions of merry mummers drinking deeply of mead, and the rest of it, made much less preparation for the festival than their degenerate descendants, after all. Then it was the man who dealt in poultry and peacocks and sucking-pigs and such other toothsome trifles with which to regale the robust and unquiet mediæval appetite that found his trade most mightily quickened at the season of universal guzzling; while nowadays the far-reaching industry of any and every trade or craft reaches its high-water mark in preparation for the universal present-giving which so pleasantly marks our expansive modern manner. I have little doubt that the year's output of many a fairly fertile silver-mine is used up in London alone for the Christmas souvenir, and even gold seems a more get-at-able matter of late (due to Dawson City, no doubt), since one sees so many elegant trifles supplemented with that omnipotent metal.

Now at Mappin and Webb's—merchants of old renown, both at the West End and the City—there is at the moment a display both deep and dazzling of "fine things and superfine things" beyond count for the greater demoralisation and undoing of the Christmas purse-strings. A joy of whose actuality there can be no doubt is their "Surprise" table, for instance. Most happily so called, too, for when closed, this dainty oblong table looks innocent of any other purpose than mere ornament, but when open, a complete paraphernalia is "discovered," either for tea-time or the more robust uses of the spirit and smoking hour, decanters and tumblers of finely cut glass mingling their allurements with silver-bound

cigar and cigarette and match box. Utility and excellence combine never more closely than in those snugly bound cases of knives, forks, and spoons which bear the legend of Mappin and Webb's "Prince's Plate" so bravely. A present to pray for is their manicure set in chased silver, with every possible call of luxury from the toilet-table aspect carefully supplied. Silver belts with which to grace our Russian jackets, lovely in design and workmanship. Stationery cabinets in chased silver, in themselves an immediate glorification of the writing-table. Then there was a casket most cunningly



Cruet Frame. Mappin and Webb.



Silver Casket.—Mappin and Webb.

fashioned, in which to hide one's *bijouterie* or *billets*, as the case may be, which so upraised me that I have had it sketched for the joy of others. Silver-stoppered smelling-bottles of various degree, both for scent and salts, were instanced in profusion, and the silver-backed brush of universal usage and admiration is to be seen from the lowliest prices to the most highly hand-chased *chefs-d'œuvre*. Shaving-jars, silver-topped, for luxurious man; brandy-flasks of improved shape; miniature and cigarette cases in combination, and a thousand other rare and dainty devices wrought in the solid English



Diamond and Enamel Fleur-de-Lys. Mappin and Webb.

workmanship for which Mappin and Webb are so deservedly famous. Their new jewellery departments should be visited by the benevolently disposed on Christmas gift-giving intent. Both at Queen Victoria Street as well as Oxford Street, a very dazzling display of jewels is on view. I have instanced herewith a fleur-de-lys beautifully carried out in diamonds and blue or ruby enamel, which is to be worn in the revived fashion of a neck-slide on velvet; and there was a comb of brilliants, with star and wings in its design, which might crown the forehead of Titania. Bangles, never more a vogue than now, are arranged in shining sequence on their velvet trays; and of rings—a form of bauble for which every woman yearns—there are endless studies in temptation.

From Mayfair to ancient Chapside is a far cry, but one well worth traversing when the matter of clocks and watches comes up for consideration. Never since the first pendulum ticked its way through the seconds has any maker left such a record of success as Sir John Bennett; and it is sufficient for clock or chronometer to bear his name as an unquestionable hall-mark of its excellence. Therefore it may be said that Chapside is the very home and head-centre of the time-keeping craft, while here also is stored a wealth of splendid jewels enough to furnish forth a State ball in glittering finery. As an instance of the moderate terms which, at Sir John

Bennett's, are found with workmanship of the highest excellence, this diamond aigrette stands forth. Every stone composing it is a picked gem of the first water, and yet the figure it stands at is only one hundred pounds. A great fat diamond bumble-bee, with bars of emerald on his glittering body, stands confessed as one of the most beautiful ever worn on satin corsage; and a necklace of tiny diamond wings, punctuated with turquoise, is the most uncommon and dainty design it would be possible to see. To me the effect of a couple of glittering Mercury wings in the hair always eclipses in *chic* the more ponderous matter of a tiara, and one of these fascinating ornaments, so arranged that the wings can be adjusted at any possible angle, played more havoc with my affections than many more gorgeous jewels. While a perfectly modelled orchid, the petals and stem studded thickly with shining stones, was a triumph of the lapidary's art. Reverting to the eternal necessities of the watchless, I have also illustrated the very princess of Christmas presents in this temptingly pretty pendant watch and brooch in enamel, pearls, and diamonds for a twenty-five-pound note. A combination which as a consummation is most devoutly to be wished. Then there is the watch-bracelet, a friend of use and faithfulness, which appears in a dozen attractive settings from the perfectly made plain half-hunter, set in a strong flexible curb-chain, from seven or eight pounds upwards, to the diamond-rimmed minute-repeater representing many bank-notes. Having touched on the intricate ways of chronometers, I cannot refrain from mentioning that masterpiece of mechanism; one of the watches, as a matter of fact, which has helped to build up the fame of its maker. For a hundred pounds one has here the finest instrument for measuring time that the art of master-craftsmen can produce. It is a perpetual calendar, minute-repeater, striking the hours, quarters, minutes, at its wearer's pleasure; showing the day of the week, month, and phases of the moon, all within its little compass.



Pendant Watch and Brooch. Sir John Bennett.

Under the shelter of the Grand Hotel, and at that Strandward point where the stream of cosmopolitan life surges thickly past, stands a small, but eminently seductive shop window which few probably pass without being drawn to inspect the treasures lying within. This establishment is owned by the Association of Diamond Merchants, and contains a whole treasury of jewels within its mirrored walls. The twisted girdle of fine pearls, now so much in vogue, is a speciality introduced by this firm, and is admittedly one of the most successful and effective ornaments ever brought out. Tassels of seed pearls, set in finely modelled diamond-covered cups, give character and style to the pearl girdle, which can be worn round the waist, neck, or on front of corsage with equal effect. Of heart-shaped lockets, which continue to grow and multiply in favour, the Diamond Merchants have an immensely varied selection. That which appears on this page is one of the most brilliant specimens, the stones being set so closely as to give the effect of a circle of fire. Lorgnette or locket-chains studded with pearls or precious stones respectively are also a feature. But perhaps of all other presents, this case of three half-hoop rings will most recommend itself to the feminine imagination: sapphires and rubies intermingled with diamonds, answering fortwo, while the third ring is composed of diamonds only. Many daintily contrived pendants in gold and choice pearls immediately suggest themselves as gifts for girls; and an especially smart curb-chain bracelet, punctuated with tiny hearts, in each of which appears a different gem, is quite marvelously cheap and charming for five and a-half



Locket set with Diamonds. Association of Diamond Merchants.

guineas. Silverware is no less well fashioned and varied at the Diamond Merchants' than are their other belongings.

When somebody said somewhere that Piccadilly was the centre of the universe, he formulated the unexpressed thought of many a thousand passing that way—and if there is one spot better known than any other of that eternal maelstrom, perhaps it is the corner where DREW and SONS spread forth their tempting wares for the million's delectation. I do not know, in fact, of a more attractive shop in a more attractive locale, Paris, Vienna, or New York notwithstanding. It is not wonderful, therefore, that with such demands on their ingenuity and resources as of necessity follow, "Drews, of Piccadilly," should be so noted for their original and exquisite inventions. Being manufacturers with large and important works at Hatton Garden, their facilities for reducing a new idea to practice are practically unlimited, and so it is one finds the most unthought of charming trifles here at all times, but most particularly when Christmas gift-giving is in the air, and people's purse-strings unloosed to such good purpose. One of the daintiest gifts a woman could desire or receive is, for example, this theatre-bag of white suede or leather, which encloses opera-glasses, purse, card-case, scent and salts



A Dainty Opera-Bag.—Drew and Sons.

bottles to match. The fittings are silver, and the whole thing most elegant and useful. Another novelty which will greatly appeal to men is the new bank-note case, which takes these crisp and pleasant realities in a large pocket without folding. When buttoned down no indication of the costly "lining" shows, and letters, stamps, and cards can be tucked away in different divisions. In crocodile or morocco, with hammered silver mounts, this makes a capital present. The new travelling pad, by which one's correspondence may be conducted literally on one's knee, is useful and dainty to the last degree. Purses with mounts in hammered gold, or with ruby, sapphire, or emerald clasps, set with a rim of tiny diamonds, are novelties in gifts worthily so called indeed. How much this travelling generation is indebted to Drew and Sons for their special inventions in the matter of complete and compactly furnished tea and luncheon baskets, who can tell! To the prosperously bestowed upper classes they have long been familiar friends, but there is every reason why the wider world and his wife should make acquaintance with them, too, seeing that their convenience and comfort are so enormous, while the prices charged are so really moderate. One of the latest Drew tea-baskets is fitted with gilt utensils, a thing of joy and beauty both; while some, again, are done in sterling silver. It really seems quite worth while to set forth on a journey, if only for the pleasure of being so accompanied. For dressing-bags and dressing-cases of sorts, Messrs. Drew are justly famous, and one quite lovely green morocco bag, fitted in gold and tortoiseshell, which had just come home from their works, had been ordered as a Christmas present for some thrice lucky person.

If invalidism haunts any compensating clauses, and one is sometimes led to believe it may, then chiefest among them surely must be a Leveson reclining-chair, with all the comfort-giving possibilities which are indicated in this illustration. Sides, back, and front are all adjustable at any and every angle, and it really seems as if even the hereditary honours of a gouty great-toe might become supportable with this chair as a back-ground. I met it at Leveson's new premises at Parkside, Knightsbridge, some days ago, and was immediately struck with the benevolent ambition of making its merits as widely known as possible, seeing how many thorny paths its comforting and comfortable presence might alleviate. The ground-floor of Messrs. Leveson's new premises primarily attracted me indoors, seeing that the present of a mail-cart was amongst my Yuletide obligations. Perambulators, goat-carriages, and all kinds of infantile vehicles are, in fact, a very prominent feature of this establishment, and if my purchase occupied fifteen minutes instead of five it was from the very embarrassment of choice which confronted me on every side. The Knightsbridge and Belgravia babies will have, in fact, no excuse for not appearing in every *grande tenue* in their daily park airing now that Leveson and Sons are so very much on the spot. Invalid chairs and conveyances of



A Reclining-Chair.—Leveson.



all sorts are now obtainable here as well—a departure many will be glad to note, since it saves residents in that part of town the long journey formerly involved to Messrs. Leveson's other place in New Oxford Street.

In the turn of the wheel pearls have once more come into fashion and favour—such fashion and such favour, moreover, that a leading jeweller told me this week the demand for these glistening gems is altogether in excess of the supply, and that, as a consequence, the best and largest stones grow daily in value. What lovely woman would do at this juncture without the Orient pearl of the Parisian



Diamond and Pearl Coronet.  
Parisian Diamond Company.

Diamond Company, who can say? But, armed with the knowledge of their exquisite productions, she can even hold the oyster at naught, and he may sulk at the bottom of his tropical sea for all she need care to the contrary. These ropes and strings of Orient pearl one may annex at any of the three dépôts where the Parisian Diamond Company is represented in town, and it has been unquestionably proved that even experts are deceived by the lustrous colour and quality of their productions. In combination with the wonderfully clear and brilliant diamonds for which the company is famous, pieces of jewellery are manufactured here which are examples of the lapidary's art at its best and highest. As for that splendidly accoutred shop in Regent Street, it is a veritable palace of delight—an Aladdin's Cave, a Hall of a Hundred Mirrors—while the Bond Street and Burlington Arcade branches are so firmly established in the feminine affections as to need no words of praise or commendation.

Returning to the inevitable bachelor—though why he should be inevitable who can say? (it would be so much better if he could be written down reclaimable). Under one summing up or another it must be allowed, however, that he rarely rises superior to razors, and as a Christmas present of the utmost utility I am constrained to be practical and mention a case of the "Encore Razors," which are calculated, I am well assured, to shave the bluest chin white; and being, moreover, "hollow-ground," while of honest British make, are on both counts warranted superior to all and any others, not excepting such as are "made in Germany." Puzzled but generous grandmothers and remote girl acquaintances, please copy.

Touching the subtleties of scent in connection again with Santa Claus, one cannot but feel eternally indebted to his prototype of the Glockengasse Cologne—Mr. Ferd. Mülhens, to wit—for having invented so altogether delicious and delightful a perfume as the Rhine Violet, with which some kind *cher ami* is sure to regale one at this gift-giving season. Little wonder, indeed, that this king of scents should be imitated as widely and piratically as it assuredly is, for no essence of modern times has approached its well-merited fame and favour. But as I who have been imposed upon by its substitute may feelingly declare, Rhine Violet perfume is one thing, and Mülhens's Rhine Violet, as sold by all good chemists, is another, and if all who have tested the fragrant and delicious essences which bear this inventor's name would insist on seeing it on

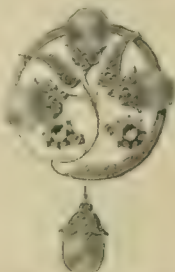
the labels, there would be fewer ensuing disillusionments. Mülhens has, in fact, discovered and perfected the following special perfumes of Rhine Violet—Maréchal Niel, Rhine Gold, and Malmaison. And without the magic prefix of his name, it may be taken that all such so-called scents are but "base-born counterfeits." I suppose it is not necessary to dilate on the excellences of 4711 Eau de Cologne, seeing that it has established its own universal fame, while the English lavender water sold at 62, New Bond Street, is an absolutely ideal essence for the bath, linen-closet, or boudoir lamp alike. If anyone, in fact, should have the wild desire to please me very particularly, the riddle may be read in a flagon of Mülhens's lavender water, so simply, yet sweetly, to my aspirations tend!

Following this does a real live grand piano present itself as most seductive messenger of Christmas harmony—even before clothes, and almost, though not quite, above jewels. At Erard's world-famous rooms in Great Marlborough Street, for example, there are pianos so persuasive in tone, so decorative exteriorly, as to make one yearn over them as the one thing needful even in this existence of many requirements. The styles of the three Louis, the Empire, the Renaissance, even our own ambitious Adams Brothers, are recalled with cultured correctness in the delightful "cases" within which Erard's liquidly musical tones are hidden. Apart from the more highly ornate pianos are instruments of perfect tone, brilliancy, and guaranteed excellence for fifty guineas. And when one thinks of the immense difference a first-rate instrument makes in one's surroundings, the wonder is that every family is not flanked by such a get-at-able and invaluable possession. Their Baby Grand, being a smaller

old blues and pinks in which our great-aunts delighted, were infinitely more subtle in tracery and design. I should like some notable and enthusiastic connoisseurs I could name to see a dessert-service here, the facsimile of an old Sèvres set, whose weight might be weighed against sovereigns. In polish and lustre the modern service is superior even to that of the greatly vaunted old one. Again, glittering cut-glass of Stourbridge is seen at its very best in Mount Street, where, indeed, nearly all of its best output is in evidence. Here are wine-glasses of delicately tinted crystal, out of which the most perfect vintages must take an added flavour—and candelabra or electrolier, cut in a thousand facets to reflect the light that shows up their separate beauties. It is, in fact, impossible to particularise in a spot where every object on every side cries aloud for admiration. I can only recommend all and sundry with a sense of the beautiful to go promptly, and lose their hearts in Mount Street. The people there are courtesy itself, and whether one buys or does not buy, take equal pleasure in pointing out their beautiful surroundings.

## DRESS.

It seems to me that the true inwardness of winter fashions is rarely learnt until Christmas is either on us or over. In the present instance our abnormal allotment of mild weather has actually put a period to the purchase of most cold-weather garments properly so called, and with all the will in the world to muffle up in the latest trappings of December ides we have perforce gone our daily round in clothes that according to the calendar were more appropriate for mild spring days. This admirably designed cloth



Diamond and Pearl Pendant.  
Parisian Diamond Company.



DINNER-GOWNS.



A NEW COSTUME.

size than that usually relegated to our drawing-rooms, is very useful for the abridged London room, while retaining all the tone and finish of a full-sized instrument. It may almost be said that its price is less, while its charms are equal to the larger instruments. Perhaps as a silent witness of the Erards' durability may be quoted a charming full-sized grand which, belonging to William IV., was sent to their warehouse for repairs when our present good Queen came into her own. This historical piano still lies in the salons of Great Marlborough Street, in no way affected, apparently, by the passage of sixty years, and there are other items of no less interest for the passing visitor's inspection besides. I hear, by the way, that harps and harping are coming into vogue once more, but doubt the rumour. It was an accomplishment that invariably went with ringlets. And these latter are, I pray, irrevocably impossible.

I feel sure that, could the ancients revisit glimpses of the modern moon, they would have immediately added Phillips's China Salons in Mount Street to their carefully compiled seven wonders of the world. One could scarcely exaggerate, even when speaking never so enthusiastically of this magnificent museum of modern art; for china-making is, I hold, one of the most responsible subjects on which the artistic mind can engage, and of all past and present masters in the craft Messrs. Phillips have most entire and representative collections. Going through these superbly arranged galleries, with masterpieces of Minton, Worcester, Derby, Staffordshire, and other great home centres on every side, one realises that the English potter has not lost his craft of eye and brain and thumb; indeed I was rejoiced to hear from such well-qualified authorities as Messrs. Phillips that modern gliding and colour is superior to that of our greatly vaunted forebears, and that the most notable example of ancient art can be reproduced even to surpass its original by the more scientific specialist of to-day. The best modern Crown Derby is a thing of joy, and some vases shown me at Phillips's, while reproducing the lovely

gown of dull powder blue with appliqué of arbutus-leaves on the skirt and bodice, shows the latest form of the godet as it falls in rather full folds about the feet. A tucked yoke is visible under the brocade-lined cape of velvet in a deeper tone of blue. Chinchilla, which of all other furs makes most becoming cause with this colour, is present in both muff and wide collar, while the toque of folded velvet is supported by the inevitable black plumes and two entirely attractive buckles of cut steel and seed pearls.

As a hint of indoor things to be, I have chosen two altogether adorable and dissimilar styles of dinner-gown, one of which may be taken to embody *chic* and the other simplicity. For a nut-brown maid this white satin, with its skunk or sable edgings and delicate embroideries of pearl and crystal beads, is a harmony of soft colouring. While no blonde of milk-and-rose complexion could affect more successful things than are shown in this bodice of sequined net, with upright motifs of crescent-shaped jet adorning bodice and skirt butterfly fashion. The collar of jet and pearls, with aigrette to match, give last touches to a very smart ensemble, which is further enhanced by the dainty fan of white Marabout feathers. White suede shoes with black silk stockings may be here advantageously introduced, always given that the gods have sent small feet to the wearer.

SYBIL.

## NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, the sister of Mr. Balfour, gave an address on "The Place of University Education in the Life of Women" at the Women's Institute on Nov. 23. The Women's Institute is that founded by Mrs. Wynford Phillips at Grosvenor Crescent (in connection with a new ladies' club in the same building) for the general benefit of women, the scheme including a lecture bureau, a reference library, an indexing department that keeps account of all news interesting to women, an inquiry bureau, where



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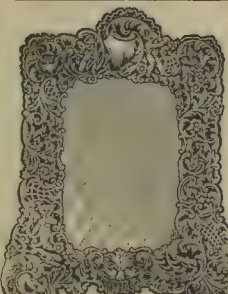


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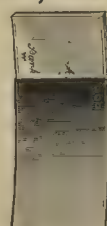
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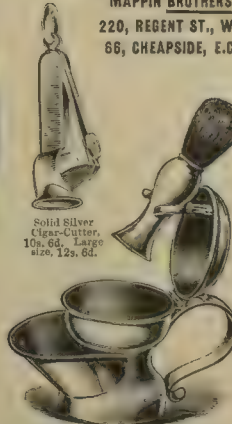


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any question will be answered, and other schemes. Mrs. Sidgwick is the wife of the man who must be considered to have done more than any other Cambridge authority to make the University life of women in connection with that Alma Mater a possibility. It was Mr. Sidgwick who, on his own financial responsibility, in 1871 took the first house at Cambridge to accommodate women students attending the lectures, which, also, he had chiefly organised. This house grew into the magnificent buildings now known as Newnham College. Mr. and Mrs. Sidgwick actually gave up their own home and went to reside in Newnham College, in three rooms, for some years, in order to oversee the progress of the institution. No one, therefore, has a better right than Mrs. Sidgwick to speak on the topic.

Her remarks were not particularly novel; probably it is impossible to say anything fresh on the well-discussed topic, but they received importance from her personality and experience. Accepting as proven that women desire and need University education, Mrs. Sidgwick showed that experience has already banished any idea that the health of girls suffers from higher studies, and as nowadays the daughters of University women are beginning to become University students in their turn, Mrs. Sidgwick thought that it was no longer necessary to meet the objection that highly educated women could not be wives and successful mothers. At the same time, the women seeking University training were, she admitted, a special class. The artist, the nurse, and the woman of wealth did not need this sort of preparation for their life's work. But, in view of the great surplus of women in the country, the many girls who had pronounced intellectual tastes would do best for themselves by going to the University, and taking the training that would fit them for making good use of their talents in the even of their remaining unmarried. Some of these would in future be able to add to the world's stores of thought and knowledge; others would make an interested and cultured audience for those who did the original work, and without such an audience the scientific discoverer and the literary producer would languish. Mrs. Sidgwick thinks that it is a splendid thing to be a woman, and cannot understand why in this age of the world any girl should wish to be a boy.

Mademoiselle Chauvin, the French lady Doctor of Laws, whose portrait was recently given in *The Illustrated London News*, has attended before the Paris Court of Appeal and claimed to perform the second portion of the formalities for her admission to the full practice of the profession. The Procureur-Général raised objections. He said that, though there was no law prohibiting women from practising law, the spirit of the law and the difficulties in the way of a woman in the practising profession must be held to exclude her. Mademoiselle Chauvin, who was in black silk and bare-headed, asked and had leave to plead her own cause, and claimed that such a disability as it was now sought to impose on her could not be legal except it were made so by express enactment. Judgment was deferred. In Canada the first lady lawyer has been finally admitted to practice, and it is recorded that her pretty looks and modest, quiet manner produced a most favourable impression upon the assemblage at the ceremony. F. P. M.

## CHESS.

**TE LAURENT (Bombay).**—Thanks for your courteous letter, but we do not consider time wasted in examining any contribution sent us. We hope your perseverance will meet with its reward.

**P. PROCTOR.**—Trouble to hand with thanks. It shall receive careful examination, and you may look for a report shortly.

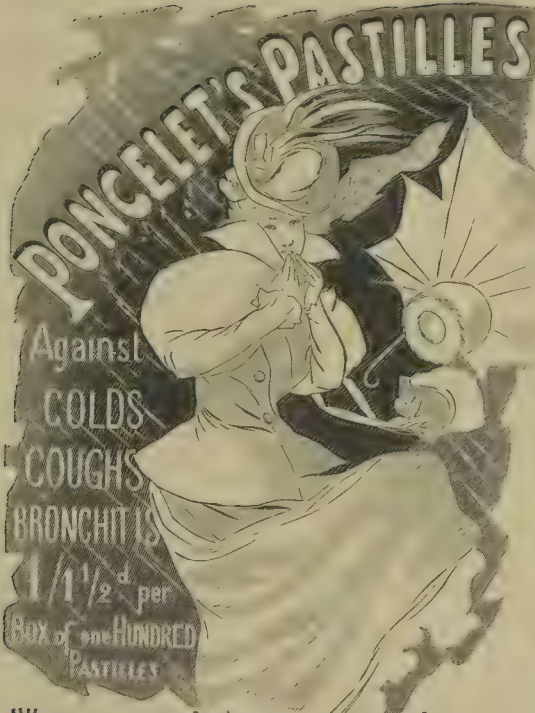
**CAPTAIN SPENCER.**—We can only publish selected games; to go through the whole tourney would be impossible.

**FION NOIR.**—Your three-move problem has a second solution by 1. Kt takes K P, R takes Kt; 2. Kt takes P (ch), K moves; 3. Q mates.

**U. H. P.**—(1) We think the European game has generally superseded it, especially amongst educated natives. (2) Not quite, but no doubt our game is derived from it. (3) A little, not much. (4) There was a club to promote its play, but it never made much progress. (5) See R. B. Swinton's book, published by P. Fisher Unwin, price 2s., and for rules of the game apply to the British Chess Company, 118, Southampton Row, Holborn.

**CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2798** received from Corporal G. A. Gilbert (Penang); of No. 2794 from C. E. H. (Clifton); of No. 2795 from H. S. B. (Lancaster); of No. 2796 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2797 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2798 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2799 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2800 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2801 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2802 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2803 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2804 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2805 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2806 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2807 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2808 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2809 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2810 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2811 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2812 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2813 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2814 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2815 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2816 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2817 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2818 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2819 from C. E. M. (Ayr); of No. 2820 from C. E. M. 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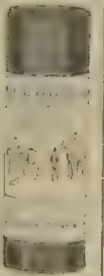
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Testimonial from Mme. KATTI LANNER, Directress of the Ballet of the Empire, London:  
"London, Oct. 20, 1897.  
"I have used your Pastilles, and I acknowledge with pleasure that they do me good; I feel better, and my throat is soothed, and I am able to perform my duties with ease."  
"KATTI LANNER."

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BOTTLES  
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**RHEUMATISM, SORE BACKS ETC.**

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TO HER MAJESTY  
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Finest the World can produce  
**1/7** Per Pound.

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**LIPTON'S TEA-GARDENS**  
**CEYLON**

**FROM SUNNY GEYLON.**

CHIEF OFFICES:- CITY ROAD, LONDON.  
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Rich, Pure & Fragrant  
**1/- & 1/4** Per Pound

**APPRECIATED EVERYWHERE**

For their Delicious Flavour



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 15, 1886), with three codicils (dated March 9, 1892; May 19, 1893; and Jan. 11, 1897), of Mr. Thomas James Mann, of Hyde Hall, Sawbridgworth, a partner in the firm of Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, of the Albion Brewery, Mile End, and Burton-on-Trent, who died on Aug. 25, was proved on Nov. 19 by Alexander Crossman, Edward Mann, the brother, and William Thomas Paulin, his three partners, and Edward Taylor, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £374,064. The testator gives £2500, his household furniture, pictures, plate, etc., to his wife, Mrs. Rose Ann Mann, and during her widowhood she is to receive an annuity of £5000, to be reduced to £2500 per annum in the event of her again marrying; £500 to the Royal Hospital of Bethlehem for Idiots; £1000 to Alexander Kinloch Paul; £100 each to his executors; and many legacies and annuities to persons in his employ. Under his articles of partnership he appointed his two eldest sons share in the brewery business, as to one seventh each to his two sons who shall first attain twenty-five years of age and elect to enter such business; and should they decline to do so, then to his other sons in seniority. Mrs. Mann is to have a power of appointment over £20,000 in favour of their children. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for all his children; the shares of his sons succeeding to the brewery partnership are to be half that of his other sons.

The will (dated June 6, 1890) of Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., of Birksgate, Glen Osmond, near Adelaide,



THE PERTHSHIRE POXY AND GALLOWAY CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

This handsome silver cup, the hand work of the goldsmiths and silversmiths' Company, has been instituted for the winner of the six-furlong race to become the property of the holder after two successive wins.

South Australia, and senior partner of Elder, Smith and Co., of London, who died on March 6, has just been proved in London by Robert Barr Smith, his brother-in-law, and Alexander Martin, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate in England being £173,641. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to his brother, George Elder, £4000 each to his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Elder, and his brother-in-law James Alison;

£6000 to Alexander Martin; £7000 to George Boothby, and large legacies to his clerks. He further bequeaths £1000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London; and legacies amounting to £154,000 for charitable and philanthropic objects at Adelaide, as already reported months ago. He gives and devises Birksgate, together with the household furniture and effects therein, to his nephew, Thomas Barr Smith; and The Pinnacle, Mount Lofty, near Adelaide, with the contents thereof, to his niece, Mabel Barr Smith. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to one fifth thereof for the children of his niece, Jemima Alison; two fifths for the children of his deceased brother, Alexander Lang Elder; and the remaining two fifths for the children of his sister, Joanna Barr Smith. The late Sir Thomas Elder's will was proved in the Supreme Court of South Australia on June 26 last, and his estate was sworn not to exceed £615,373.

The will (dated July 12, 1891) of Mr. Robert Bloomfield Fenwick, of Park Hall, Bardfield, Braintree, Essex, who died on Sept. 21, was proved on Nov. 19 by Nicolas Elrington and Alan Fenwick Radcliffe, the nephews and executors, the value of the personal estate being £69,353. The testator gives £500 to the London Orphan Asylum (Watford); two sums of £1000 each, upon trust, to pay out of the capital and income £50 per annum each to the Vicars of the churches of All Saints and Holy Trinity (South Wimbledon); and two sums of £500 each, upon like trusts, to pay £25 per annum each to the Vicars of Great Bardfield and Great Saling, Essex. He further gives

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<p>The Illustrated London News. Coupon No. 5. For the Oil Picture, <b>"CATTLE IN THE HIGHLANDS."</b> After HENRY GARLAND. (Size 36 in. by 22½ in.) For Instructions see below. (155)</p>	<p>The Illustrated London News. Coupon No. 6. For the Oil Picture, <b>"TURNING THE DROVE."</b> After HENRY GARLAND. (Size 36 in. by 22½ in.) COMPANION SUBJECT TO No. 5. For Instructions see below. (155)</p>	<p>The Illustrated London News. Coupon No. 7. For the Oil Picture, <b>"GOING EAST—MORNING."</b> After HENRY GARLAND. (Size 34 in. by 19 in.) For Instructions see below. (155)</p>	<p>The Illustrated London News. Coupon No. 8. For the Oil Picture, <b>"GOING WEST—EVENING."</b> After HENRY GARLAND. (Size 34 in. by 19 in.) COMPANION SUBJECT TO No. 7. For Instructions see below. (155)</p>
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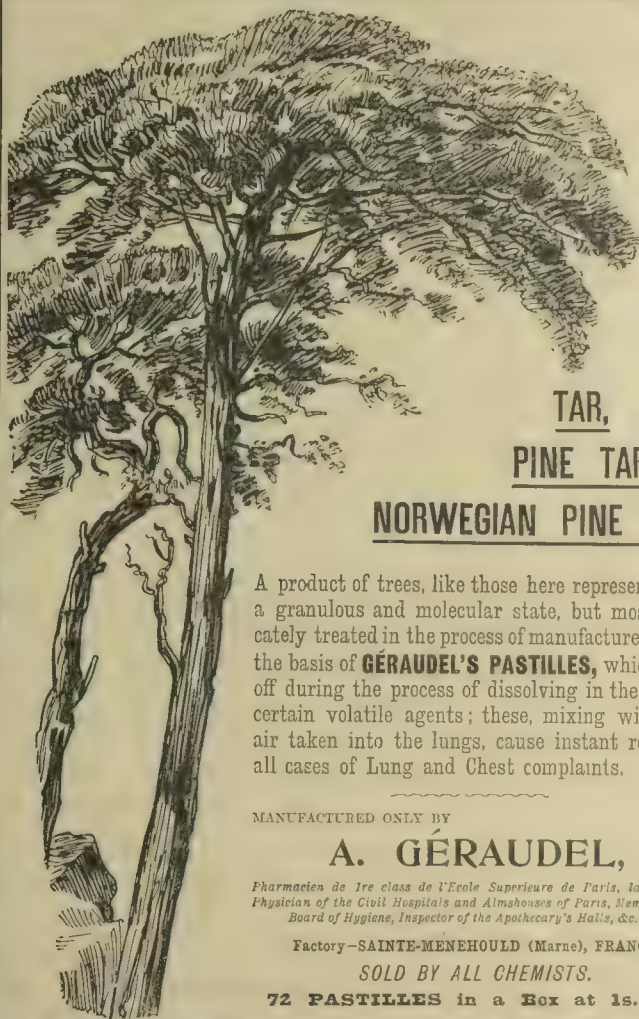


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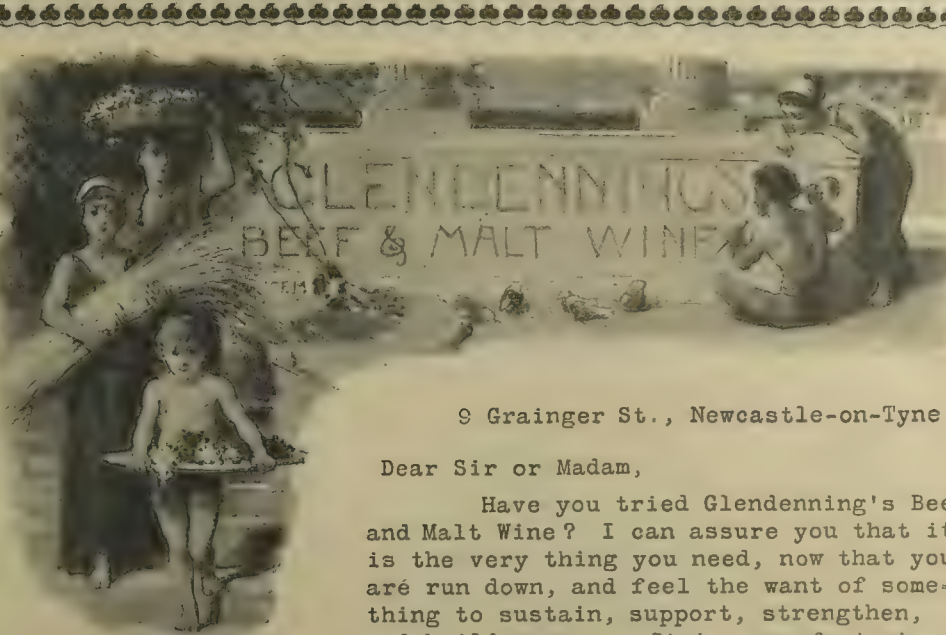
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£2000 each to his sisters, Mrs. Isabella Elrington, Mrs. Elizabeth Haise, Mrs. Rebecca Jane Radcliffe, and Mrs. Frances Caroline Waddington; £500 each to the children of his sisters—Mrs. Elrington, Mrs. Haise, and Mrs. Radcliffe; £200 each to his executors, and legacies to servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his daughter Dora Harriet Mallett.

The will (dated Dec. 30, 1884) of Mr. John Dacosta, of 16, Manson Place, South Kensington, who died on Oct. 15, was proved on Nov. 18 by Harry Hankey Dobree and Edmund Charles Morgan, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being £42,662. The testator gives £100, his leasehold house, and the furniture and contents thereof, carriages and horses, to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Dacosta; and £100 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then, upon further trusts, for his daughter, Louise Isabella Dacosta.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1897) of Alderman Henry Boam, J.P., of Litchurch Villa, Derby, who died on July 28, was proved at the Derby District Registry on Oct. 12 by Cornelius Boam, the son, and William George Norman, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £33,512. The testator gives £300 per annum to his wife during her widowhood, and £150 per annum in the

event of her remarriage, and she is also to receive £40 per annum for the maintenance of his granddaughter, Gertrude Shaw, during the time they shall live together; £1600, upon trust, for his son Joseph Boam and his wife and family; £1600, upon trust, for his daughter Mary Ann Shaw and her children; and legacies to his executors. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves between his children, Thomas Boam, Cornelius Boam, Ellen Haynes, Sarah Chambers Caporn, and Emma Chambers Brewis, and his daughter-in-law, Hannah Boam, in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1891) of Sir Lewis William Cave, a Judge of the High Court of Justice, of the Manor House, Woodmansterne, Epsom, who died on Sept. 17, was proved on Nov. 25 by the Hon. Sir John Compton Laurence, Horace Smith, and Harold Watkins Cave, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £31,380. The testator gives the income of £10,000 during her life, and the use of his household furniture and effects during widowhood, to his wife, Lady Julia Cave; £100 to his clerk, Henry Powell, and his books, guns, and fishing-tackle to his sons. At the decease of his wife he bequeaths the sum of £10,000, and at her death or remarriage his household effects, upon trust, for his unmarried daughters, and at the death or marriage of the survivor of them, to

all his children; and the bowl presented to him by his brother Judges to his son Harold. The residue of his property he leaves as to two thirtieths, upon trust, for his daughter Edith, three thirtieths each to his daughters Alice, Hilda, and Lucy, and one thirtieth each to his sons John and Edward.

The will (dated July 7, 1885) of Mr. George Edward Dietz, of Rolandseck, Linden Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Oct. 16, was proved on Nov. 2 by Mrs. Mary Jane Isabell Dietz, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate being £20,115 15s. 2d. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated May 8, 1895) of Mr. Colin Rae Brown, of 17, Nevern Road, South Kensington, who died on Sept. 11, was proved on Nov. 20 by John Hopkins, Eugene Tuthill, and Edward Heron Allen, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £17,372. The testator bequeaths the address presented to him by the Greenock Burns Club in 1894 to his eldest daughter, and she is also to have the use of the silver tea-service given to him at the Burns Centenary 1859. The residue of his property he leaves upon various trusts for his wife and family.

The will and codicil of Mr. Henry Gillett, of 7, Park Place, St. James's, who died on Sept. 4, were proved on

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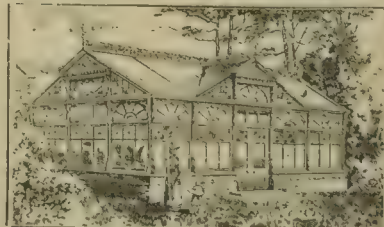
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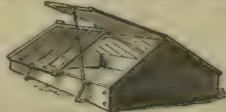
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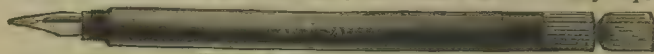
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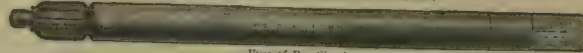


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Nov. 15 by Mrs. Lillian Lysley Newton, the daughter, and Thomas Gillett, the brother, the value of the personal estate being £8399.

The will, with a codicil, of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L., of 30, Old Queen Street, who died on Nov. 2, was proved on Nov. 25 by Dame Lucy Alcock, the widow and executrix, the value of the personal estate being £8544.

The will of Mrs. Catherine West, of 23, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, who died on Oct. 2, was proved on Nov. 11 by Mrs. Harriet Bessie West, the daughter-in-law, and Castle Smith, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £4919.

The will of General George Erskine, of 53, Lee Park, Blackheath, who died on Oct. 7, was proved on Nov. 17 by Colonel Wellesley Gordon Walker Robinson, C.B., and

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richard Ponsonby Lindesay, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £4453.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Montresor, J.P., late of the Grenadier Guards, of 8, Duke Street, St. James's, and formerly of Newstead, Torquay, who died on Oct. 20, was proved on Nov. 22 by Miss Evelyn Diana Montresor, the daughter and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate being £454.

At the recent Conference of Conservative Associations a motion in favour of women's suffrage was rejected. Its supporters could not have been greatly inspired by one argument urged by the seconder of the motion. He claimed the franchise for women, but denied that this would logically entitle them to sit in Parliament. For that privilege, he said, they were "physically and mentally

unfitted." This view is likely to give more offence to the ladies who carry on the movement for the enfranchisement of women than anything that has ever been said in opposition to their cause.

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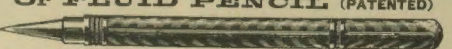
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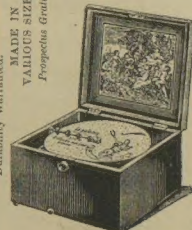
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**DEATH.** On Nov. 21, at King's Lynn, Anna Maria, the wife of the Rev. William Hay Gurney, and eldest daughter of the late Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., aged seventy-one.

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Guinea," as you may find by reading Mr. Heinemann's pretty reprint of it, is nothing if not virile. True, the action during whole scenes never moves at all, and yet you are content to listen to the mere language. The central figure—David Pew, the blind sailor—is a great creation. We left him for dead in "Treasure Island." But Pew is not so easily killed; that is not his "way." In this play we hear the tap-tapping of his stick, and throughout four acts he impresses us by his wit, his audacity, his cruelty, his cunning, his coarseness, his rascality, and, last of all, his "gameness." Only Stevenson could have created such a monster. Beside him the white-templed villain of the Adelphi is but a pasteboard blackguard. Mr. Sydney Valentine made Pew a living, breathing blackguard, horribly grim and very real, in spite of the initial exaggeration of the whole conception. Mr. William Mollison had in John Gaunt,

the converted slaver, a part after his own heart, with splendid opportunities for his sonorous, declamatory style. Mr. Robert Loraine looked such a handsome sailor that nobody wondered why Arethusa Gaunt (prettily portrayed by Miss Cissie Loftus) had fallen deeply in love with him. Miss Dolores Drummond completed an ideal cast. If the New Century Theatre would get a real acting play for such a cast it might rival the managers who grow fat on long runs. As it is, they did well to introduce the younger generation to "Admiral Guinea." At the first performance, Miss Elizabeth Robins spoke a prologue written by Mr. Henley, who wondered—

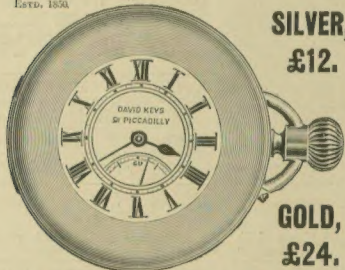
What his Friend,  
Dead now, and deaf, and silent, were the end  
Revealed to his rare spirit, would find to say  
If you, his lovers, loved him for this Play.

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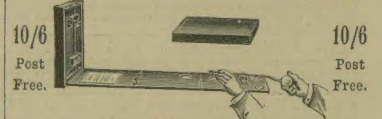
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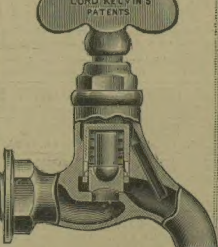
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